



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-93-048  
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15 March 1993

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-93-048

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15 March 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### Spokesman Discusses Hong Kong, Taiwan, Issues

HK1403062093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1445 GMT 13 Mar 93

[By correspondent Li Wei (2621 0251)]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—When the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin appeared in the reception hall tonight, dozens of Hong Kong correspondents immediately gathered around him and raised a series of questions. From that moment on, he was "occupied" for almost the entire one-hour reception.

The topic that was raised most often by Hong Kong reporters was of course the British Hong Kong authorities' publication of the constitutional package. In reply to these questions, the Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin repeated over and over again: "Our Foreign Ministry spokesman already commented on this yesterday, and I have no new points to add." But the correspondents were not satisfied with his answer, and they kept on repeating the same question. Finally, Wu Jianmin noted: The British side has undermined the basis for negotiations. We hope they will change their minds. He added: I hope you will soon have the opportunity to hear an authoritative figure answer this question.

As for inquiries on other matters, Wu Jianmin answered every question.

Regarding Taiwan's intention to join the United Nations, Wu Jianmin categorically pointed out: The United Nations is an organization of sovereign states. Taiwan, as a part of China, is not qualified to join this organization. That is definitely out of the question.

Regarding relations with South Africa, Wu Jianmin said: China is willing to normalize its relations with South Africa on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Asked by a correspondent how he viewed the question about China's "armament expansion," Wu Jianmin said: This question has been artificially exaggerated. China is among those countries with the lowest defense budget, with the figure kept at a level of only \$5 per capita. As for the increase in military spending over the past few years, one should consider the following three factors: 1) the military spending budget substantially decreased after the reduction of the Army by 1 million in the mid-1980's; 2) the country has experienced inflation; and 3) now that the public's standard of living has been improved, should not the servicemen's standard of living be improved as well? "I just do not understand why some people who predicted in 1989 that China would collapse very soon complain today that China is strong enough to emerge as a threat to others. How come their view has changed so drastically in such a short time?" he asked.

Today's reception, held in the Tibet Room of the Great Hall of the People, was given by the information office for the sessions of the National People's Congress [NPC] and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], in honor of non-Mainland Chinese correspondents. Reporters from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan played the principal part during the reception, throughout which they were very busy with news coverage.

Asked by Taiwan correspondents about relations between the two shores of the Taiwan Strait, Li Zhongying, the elegant deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, replied: Recent years have seen a remarkable development in relations between the two shores. Many Taiwan businessmen have made investments in Mainland China. Some obstacles, however, remain there today, for example, trade needs to be conducted through Hong Kong as an entrepot, and communications and transportation facilities between the two sides are still not convenient enough. Therefore, it is hoped that direct transport, trade, and postal links will be established soon! He added: We also would like to solve the issue of reunification through talks, the sooner the better.

Zhou Chengkui, director of the Information Bureau under the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, was also interviewed by reporters a great deal. He answered inquiries about the revision of the constitution in a very straightforward manner. He said he believed that the most important task for the first session of the eighth NPC was to establish a socialist market economy structure. He affirmatively noted that the NPC deputies would raise the anti-corruption issue. "All the people throughout the country are very concerned about this issue, and the NPC is very concerned about it too," he said.

Information has it that, by this afternoon, the number of correspondents who have registered for coverage of the NPC and CPPCC sessions has exceeded 1,400, composed of more than 1,000 local correspondents, more than 150 of which are from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and more than 200 foreign correspondents.

### U.S. Holds Talks on DPRK's Treaty Withdrawal

OW1203225093 Beijing XINHUA in English 2149  
GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Washington, March 12 (XINHUA)—The United States is consulting with other countries on what next steps to take about the withdrawal by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the U.S. State Department said today.

The DPRK announced, on Thursday [11 March] in a statement, that it is withdrawing from the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The statement said the resolution adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in February to

impose a special inspection of nuclear sites was a violation of DPRK's sovereign rights and an interference in its internal affairs, aiming to strangle the cause of socialism there.

Under such circumstances, the statement said, the DPRK can in no way continue to fulfil its obligations under the treaty and has to withdraw from the treaty in order to defend its supreme interests.

Asked about the withdrawal at a State Department regular news briefing, spokesman Richard Boucher said, "We think the international community will indeed be consulting in the coming days on the most appropriate and best steps to take, and we will of course continue our support and our discussions with others at the IAEA."

Deploing the DPRK's announcement, Boucher said the United States called upon the DPRK "to withdraw its statement immediately and to take steps including full cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency."

The DPRK became a member of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in December 1985. It has signed an agreement with the IAEA on nuclear safeguards and accepted six inspections.

Of late, however, it rejected a February 25 request from the IAEA giving it one month to accept a special inspection of two sites in DPRK's Yongbyon area.

#### **U.S. Forces in Somalia Put on 'Show of Strength'**

*OW1403222893 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2146 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Nairobi, March 14 (XINHUA)—The U.S.-led multinational task force in Somalia put on a show of strength in Mogadishu today to prevent any possible violence following a payment dispute between relief agencies and local security guards they hired.

U.S. helicopters circled the city and more checkpoints were set up to search for weapons while armored personnel carriers were deployed to protect U.N. and relief agencies in the city.

According to a report from Mogadishu, a two-and-a-half-hour pay negotiation between United Nations agencies and some 900 redundant Somali security guards known as "technicals" ended in deadlock today.

A delegation of five security guards met officials of the World Food Program (WFP) while some 800 security guards demonstrated their support outside the office of the WFP in the city.

A WFP official explained that 900 gunmen who worked on temporary contract at the Mogadishu port before the arrival of the U.S.-led task force are demanding pay for December, January and February.

He said they were paid in full for the work they did and their services were not required after December 9, the day the U.S.-led task force arrived in Somalia.

The dispute is clearly evoking concern as some security guards have threatened to attack relief agencies if their demand is not met.

#### **UN Envoy Urges 'Fair' Cambodian Election**

*OW1503000993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0700 GMT 9 Mar 93*

[By correspondent Li Jianxiong (2621 0256 7160)]

[Text] United Nations, 8 Mar (XINHUA)—The United Nations Security Council today unanimously passed a resolution approving the Cambodian Supreme National Council's decision to hold a general election 23-27 May.

The resolution states that the Cambodian people have the responsibility to write a constitution and form a government within three months after the election.

The resolution specifically urges all parties in Cambodia to take all necessary measures to ensure that, during the election campaign scheduled to begin on 7 April, all registered parties enjoy freedom of speech, assembly, and movement, and are allowed equal use of the mass media, including the press, television, and radio.

The resolution expresses concern over the violent acts that have arisen in Cambodia and their negative impact on the implementation of the "Paris Agreements." It urges all parties to stop their military attacks; stop their violent, intimidating, and threatening actions; and honor their promises to respect the election results.

The resolution expresses regret over Democratic Kampuchea's failure to carry out the obligations outlined in the "Paris Agreements"—allowing unrestricted access by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to areas under Democratic Kampuchea's control and implementing the second-stage cease-fire. The resolution requires all parties to guarantee the safety of UNTAC personnel and to stop intimidating and threatening them and interfering in their performance of their mission.

At today's Security Council meeting that discussed the Cambodian issue, Chen Jian, China's acting permanent representative to the United Nations, said: China has always stood for comprehensive implementation of the "Paris Agreements"; it hopes that, under UNTAC's guidance and Prince Sihanouk's leadership, Cambodia will realize a peaceful settlement and genuine national reconciliation through the joint efforts of all parties.

Chen Jian also said: Holding an election to pave the way for a conference to write a constitution is an important step in Cambodia's peace process; creating a neutral political environment is the key factor in ensuring a free and fair general election. The Chinese delegation expressed regret over the continuing, politically motivated violent actions in Cambodia, and called on all parties in Cambodia to actively try to ensure a free and fair election.

## United States & Canada

### U.S. Accused of Human Rights 'Double Standard'

HK1503070793 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
12 Mar 93 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Unpopular To Interfere With Other Countries' Internal Affairs Under the Pretext of Human Rights"]

[Text] At its 49th session on 10 March, the UN Commission on Human Rights adopted a motion by a majority vote, deciding not to put to vote a draft resolution on the so-called "China's human rights situation" initiated by the United States and some other Western countries. Thus, the attempt of a minority to interfere in China's internal affairs on the pretext of human rights was once again foiled.

This was not the first time some Western countries had proposed a draft resolution against China to the Human Rights Commission. The two proposals they tabled at the 46th and 48th Commission sessions in 1990 and 1992 failed to be put to vote because of objections from most member states. This time, for purposes of "canvassing," they had revised their draft resolution several times, changed their tone, gone around lobbying for support, and pressured other countries. Nevertheless, the majority of the members still stuck by their independent stand and firmly resisted and opposed the draft resolution. As a result, this draft resolution, painstakingly concocted to interfere in China's internal affairs, was aborted and became a mere scrap of paper. The fact has once again proved that interfering in another country's internal affairs on the pretext of human rights is unpopular and will get nowhere.

Whoever respects history would acknowledge this fact: In old China, the masses of people had no human rights whatsoever. The founding of New China put an end to the lengthy, miserable history of the people of various nationalities in China suffering from foreign aggression, oppression, and humiliation. The Constitution of our country provided a fundamental guarantee for the people's rights and interests. Through the endeavor of our party, government, and the people of the whole nation, an essential improvement has been made on the human rights situation in China. Today, China is enjoying political stability, brisk economic development, and further improvement of democracy and the legal system and the people are living and working in contentment. The development of the entire society has taken on a better momentum than ever before. This is there for all the world to see. Just as some upright Western scholar has pointed out, "since 1949, China has been among the countries with the best records of social and economic rights in the Third World." Such being the case, why are the United States and some Western countries always ignoring facts and obstinately trying to make a big fuss of so-called China's human rights? To put it bluntly, what they are up to is to exercise political pressure on China

with this excuse in an attempt to check China's development and subsequently force the Chinese people to change the course of development they have chosen in light of their national conditions. The Chinese people and the Chinese Government will certainly not accept such wanton interference in China's internal affairs.

Human rights, fundamentally speaking, is an issue within the sphere of state sovereignty. The international conventions and documents on human rights can only be implemented through legislative processes within each country. Imposing external pressure is not a good idea and will not work. At an interview with an American journalist recently, General Secretary Jiang Zemin said: "We are the ones who are most concerned about China's human rights status." We are in the middle of the endeavor to solve problems in the areas of food, clothing, housing, transport, education, employment, and social activities for the 1.1 billion-odd people, and are making constant improvements on the livelihood of the Chinese people. In the meantime, we are also firmly against all kinds of serious infringements on human rights happening around the world. Because of the differences in social system, level of economic development, historical tradition, and cultural background, different countries have different concepts of human rights. This is only natural. Therefore, when observing the human rights status of a country, one cannot ignore the historical context and specific conditions of this country and force all countries around the world to copy the human rights standard and model of one country or a handful of countries. Otherwise, it is not only impossible but also very harmful. We set great store by human rights and stand for protection of human rights. What we are against is the practice of bullying the weak, small, and poor nations by big, strong, and rich countries and interference in other countries' internal affairs under the flag of protecting human rights.

At the same session of the UN Commission, the United States and some other Western countries refused to support some resolutions on the right of development, which is of vital importance to developing countries. This and a series of other moves they have taken to the detriment of legitimate rights and interests of the developing countries indicate that they are not genuinely concerned about human rights in China and the many developing countries and that they treat others and themselves on the question of human rights by a double standard. In doing so, they are being dishonorable and unfair.

We stand for dialogue, exchange, and cooperation among different countries on equal footing with a view to bringing about mutual understanding and mutual respect, seeking common ground while reserving differences, and realizing shared development. This has been proven by facts: China has joined a number of international conventions on human rights; has always appreciated and supported the efforts of the United Nations to promote the protection of human rights and basic freedom on a general scale; has taken an active part in

the various UN activities in the domain of human rights; and, with a positive attitude, is participating in the series of preparatory work for the World Human Rights Conference, due to open in June, and has offered many constructive suggestions. On various international occasions and when meeting with foreign visitors, the leaders and government representatives of our country have had constructive discussions and dialogues with various parties on an extensive spectrum of human rights issues. We are willing to, in conjunction with the international community, continue to make unremitting efforts to help strengthen international cooperation in the field of human rights.

### **Boat Detention 'In Contravention' of U.S. Pact**

*HK1303014893 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Mar 93 pp 1, 4*

[By Paul Tyrrell]

[Text] A quarter of the Chinese illegal immigrants from the smuggling ship East Wood have been locked away in a detention centre since being repatriated to the mainland, it was revealed yesterday.

Their detention is in direct contravention of an agreement hammered out between Beijing and Washington that they would not be persecuted or prosecuted for trying to leave the country. Agencies which arranged their return to China were unaware that they had ended up in detention, an outcome that would have qualified them for refugee status.

The SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST has learnt that about 112 of the 524 men and women discovered on board the freighter were immediately taken into custody when they were returned to Fuzhou in Fujian province. They were escorted on four aircraft on the trip from the Marshall Islands to Xiamen last Saturday by 100 Jardine Security guards from Hong Kong.

The East Wood was rescued after it was found by the U.S. Coast Guard drifting in the mid-Pacific last month. The human cargo was destined for a new life in the United States.

But when their flights touched down in Xiamen last weekend, Public Security Bureau officers ushered the men and women into buses for the 600 km journey to Fuzhou. A guard outside Changle County Detention Centre, a two-hour drive to the countryside from Fuzhou, said about 112 of the returnees were being kept there. Twelve of them were from the village of Houyu.

It is not known whether convicted criminals are also behind bars inside the complex. The guard said he had no idea when the group would be released. The centre is surrounded by a five-metre high concrete wall and the only entrance is through large gates manned by two plain-clothes guards.

When Houyu village was created four years ago, the population was 10,000. Latest estimates, however, put the number at less than 9,000, because many have chosen to leave China for the U.S. Houyu stands out from the neighbouring area because of the luxury houses paid for by those who have already reached America. Dozens of former inhabitants return each year to see their families.

The recognisable interest from the local people to emigrate has led to the establishment of a consulting centre to arrange legitimate departures. The Fuzhou Suburban District Overseas Chinese Consulting Services Centre opened last December and is managed by Mr He Xiangmo.

Sources in the province said those caught leaving illegally—including the people on board the East Wood—would normally be fined 10,000 yuan (HK\$13,470). Repeat offenders would not only have to pay the fine but also face jail terms of between six months and two years.

One other possible reason for keeping the East Wood group in custody is that Chinese authorities hope to identify the smuggling rings responsible for such an organized mass departure.

The International Organization for Migration, who arranged for the group to be taken back to China from the Marshall Islands, said they were unaware that the migrants had been incarcerated. "I have not heard any of this," said the director of the IOMs Asia and Oceania bureau, Mr David Whittlesey. "After they were returned and we departed from the airport, I have not heard anything further."

### **Northeast Asia**

#### **Report on DPRK Withdrawal From Nuclear Pact**

*SK1303133893 Beijing China Radio International in Korean 1100 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] The DPRK Government issued a statement in Pyongyang on 12 March. It declared that Korea would withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT].

The statement said: In Korea today, a grave situation has been created that threatens national sovereignty and the security of the country. The United States and the South Korean authorities resumed the Team Spirit joint military exercise. At the same time, in its Board of Governors' meeting, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] adopted a resolution on 25 February to conduct a forcible special inspection of Korean military facilities. This is an infringement upon the sovereignty of Korea, an interference into its internal affairs, and a hostile act of strangling its socialism.

The statement also said: Korea resolutely rejects the resolution adopted at the IAEA Board of Governors' meeting. The reason for Korea's participation in the NPT has been to eliminate the U.S. nuclear threat to

Korea. This by no means allows us to place the sovereignty of Korea and its security in other people's hands and let them dominate Korea as they wish.

The statement stressed: Under these circumstances, Korea cannot fulfill the obligations of the NPT. Withdrawing from the NPT is a self-defensive measure that Korea must take. Korea's principled position will not change as well.

#### PRC Spokesman on Withdrawal

OW1203115493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145  
GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that China has consistently supported the de-nuclearization of the Korean peninsula and hopes that the situation in the Korean peninsula will continue to move towards relaxation and stability.

The spokesman made the statement when asked to comment on the announcement today on the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

As for the problems that have cropped up at present, the spokesman said China holds that they should be settled properly through consultations in a manner conducive to the universality of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

[Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 1223 GMT on 12 March reports: "In his answer to a reporter's question at a weekly report meeting held in Beijing on 11 March, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that he does not invariably agree with large-scale joint military exercises on the Korean peninsula.

"He said that he is concerned about the current situation on the Korean peninsula. He hoped that the situation of confrontation develops into a situation of detente and stability and that countries concerned continue to make efforts for this."]

#### DPRK Envoy Cites Japan

OW1203121093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT  
12 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 12 KYODO—North Korea's ambassador to China denied Friday that Pyongyang's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) signals an intention to develop an atomic arsenal.

In a news conference at the North Korean Embassy, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said, "we maintain the position that the entire world should be completely free from nuclear weapons."

In response to allegations that Pyongyang has nuclear ambitions, Chu repeated his government's earlier contention that the withdrawal decision was taken to defend national interests and sovereignty.

"North Korea is compelled to withdraw from the NPT because of the urgent state of affairs created presently in our country," he said.

Chu sought to deflect such criticism by issuing the familiar charge that Japan is the region's true nuclear villain.

"All people know very well that Japan has a large quantity of plutonium, which is essential for the production of nuclear weapons," he said. "It is not a secret that Japan is producing nuclear weapons."

But Chu suggested that the NPT decision would not affect ongoing bilateral talks between Tokyo and Pyongyang on the normalization of diplomatic ties.

"If the government of Japan apologizes for past aggression against the Korean people and approaches the talks sincerely, there is no reason why the talks should be affected," he said.

Chu warned that North Korea will respond in kind if any country retaliates against Pyongyang for its decision with moves such as imposition of economic sanctions.

"If measures are taken to pressure and impose sanctions against North Korea, we will take counter measures in accordance with the character of those steps," he said.

Asked to comment if communist neighbor and ally China had played a role in the decision, Chu reminded journalists that North Korea is a sovereign nation.

"The withdrawal of our country from the NPT was decided by our government and was not a question requiring consultation with the government of China," he said. "We have had no consultation with the Chinese Government on this matter, so I can not tell you anything about China's reaction."

China's Foreign Ministry released a statement through XINHUA NEWS AGENCY saying Beijing continues to support the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

China holds that current problems should be "settled properly through consultations in a manner conducive to the universality of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty," the statement said.

#### ROK President on Withdrawal

OW1503105193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1014  
GMT 15 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (XINHUA)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam asked his government today to try its best to persuade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to retract its decision to withdraw from the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Kim gave the instruction after receiving a report on the DPRK move from Han Wan-song, deputy prime minister and national unification minister.

The DPRK announced last Friday that it had decided to withdraw from the treaty to protect its national interests and sovereignty, in view of the current joint military exercise by the United States and South Korea and the special inspection of nuclear facilities which the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) tried to impose on it.

Kim said that "mutual and simultaneous inspections of nuclear facilities between the South and North should be carried out in order to prevent heightening of tension around the Korean peninsula because of the nuclear problem."

The most important factor in inter-Korean relations, he noted, is the restoration of mutual trust.

Kim Yong-sam said his government would not like to see the DPRK isolated and coming under international pressure because of the nuclear problem.

On inter-Korean economic cooperation, Kim said economic exchanges and visits by economists from the South can be approved only after the North has revoked its withdrawal decision and the nuclear problem has been solved.

On the unification of the country, Kim said South Korea should take advantage of international developments to strengthen its cooperation with the United States, Japan, China and Russia while trying to achieve the goal.

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Song-chu also said Monday that his country will make every possible effort to solve the nuclear issue between the South and North peacefully.

The government will be careful not to push the situation on the Korean peninsula to extremes, Han said.

#### **Ministry Signs Chemical Industry Pact With Japan**

*OW1203172993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)—China's Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Japanese Asahi Indu Co. Ltd. signed an agreement here today for cooperation in industry, trade, science and technology in the field of chemical industry.

Gu Xiulian and He Guoqiang, minister and vice-minister of the chemical industry, general manager of Asahi Indu Co. Ltd. Umikura, and some other Chinese and Japanese representatives attended the signing and held talks on mutual cooperation.

According to the agreement, the two sides will carry out long-term economic and technological cooperation in fields such as nylon and its intermediates, ion exchange membrane for chlor-alkali process, engineering plastics, fabricated plastics and refined chemical products.

The cooperative patterns include joint research and development, technical exchanges, the joint development of markets, trade and management systems and personnel training.

The Asahi Indu Co. Ltd. is Japan's largest chemical industrial enterprise, with nearly 10,000 products. Last year it had an output value of 10 billion U.S. dollars. In recent years the company has established chemical cooperative projects in China's Lanzhou, Qiqihar, Xuzhou, Kunming, Tangshan, Beijing, Tianjin and some other places.

Gu Xiulian said that Sino-Japanese cooperation in the chemical industry can also be developed to package chemical products, the transportation of intermediates, economic analysis and market development and the exchange of information.

The two sides can also jointly carry out businesses in a third country, she added.

Gu said the Ministry of Chemical Industry will provide full support and money to aid Sino-Japanese cooperative projects in the chemical industry.

#### **Commission Member Meets Mongolian Army Chief**

*OW1303103593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—General Zhang Zhen, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Major General L. Gawa, chief of General Staff of the Mongolian People's Army, and his party here today.

Zhang spoke of the friendly relations between China and Mongolia and between the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Mongolian People's Army. He noted that the visit of Major General L. Gawa will further promote these relations.

During his stay in Beijing, the Mongolian Army leader met with his Chinese counterpart Zhang Wannian and Chinese Defense Minister Qin Jiwei.

The visitors are scheduled to leave for North China's Hohhot this evening.

#### **Near East & South Asia**

##### **Libyan Foreign Secretary Arrives in Beijing**

*LD1203172093 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (JANA)—The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation Committee arrived in Beijing this morning on a visit to the People's Republic of China.

Official talks between the Great Jamahiriya and the People's Republic of China have begun. They will discuss the consolidation of cooperation between the two friendly countries in all areas.

#### **Meets With Li Peng**

OW1303121693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159  
GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met and had a friendly talk with 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation Office of Libya and his party here this afternoon.

Their conversation touched on the issues of Middle East, Africa and other international issues of common concern.

Li Peng said China's basic position in international contacts is for peaceful settlement of international disputes and regional conflicts through consultation on an equal footing in accordance with the norms of international law.

There still exist hegemonism and power politics as well as an unfair economic order, the premier pointed out.

China is willing to work for the establishment of a fair, reasonable international economic and political new order together with the other developing countries, he added.

'Umar al-Muntasir expressed his appreciation of China's foreign policy and positive role in international affairs, adding that Libya will work hard to further its relations with China.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yang Fuchang attended the meeting.

#### **Li Peng, Liu Huaqing Meet Pakistani Army Chief**

OW1303121293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1055  
GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng and Vice-Chairman Liu Huaqing of the Central Military Commission had separate meetings with General Abdul Waheed, chief of the Pakistan Army Staff, here today.

The two sides talked about the need to further promote the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two armed forces.

Li said that the traditional friendship between the two governments, armies and peoples has stood the test of time. He said that Abdul Waheed's current visit to China, his first trip abroad since he took office in January, shows the importance that the Pakistan Government attaches to Sino-Pakistan ties.

He expressed the belief that the visit will play an important role in enhancing bilateral ties, particularly exchanges between the two armed forces.

Li thanked Pakistan and other justice-upholding developing countries for their opposition to a motion tabled by some Western countries designed to interfere in China's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights at a recent meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Liu Huaqing said that China and Pakistan enjoy "all-weather friendship."

He said that the two countries support and help each other in international affairs and other matters.

He expressed the hope that the two armed forces, which have already had many exchanges between them, will continue to expand their links of friendship and cooperation.

Abdul Waheed told the hosts that Pakistan attaches big importance to its friendship with China. The Pakistan Armed Forces wish to enhance its friendly ties and cooperation with its Chinese counterpart.

He also thanked China for its assistance to Pakistan when it is in difficulty.

Zhang Wannian, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a dinner in honor of Abdul Waheed this evening.

### **Latin America & Caribbean**

#### **Qian Qichen Completes Latin American Visit**

##### **Meets Chilean President**

OW1303020293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143  
GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Santiago, March 12 (XINHUA)—Chilean President Patricio Aylwin Azocar called here today for more cooperation with China, particularly in trade.

During a meeting with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, the president also called for a further probe into possibilities of establishing joint ventures.

As a Pacific nation, he said, Chile is willing to participate in the affairs of the Pacific region while hoping for a further development in the integration of Latin America.

During the meeting, Qian said President Aylwin's visit to China last year had led to more cooperation and exchanges in various fields.

Qian added that since Chile has become China's second largest trading partner in Latin America, China is optimistic about a more prosperous bilateral trade in future.

Praising Chile's fast economic growth, Qian said the two countries could play an important role in promoting economic exchanges between the Asia-Pacific and Latin American regions.

The Chinese minister also paid an official call on Gabriel Valdes Subercaseaux, president of the Senate, and Jose Antonio Vieira-Gallo, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Earlier today, Qian exchanged views with Chilean business leaders on bilateral trade ties and possibilities of establishing joint ventures.

#### **Leaves Chile 12 Mar**

*OW1323181893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1805 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Santiago, March 13 (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, left Santiago Friday [12 March] afternoon for home, winding up his five-nation tour to the Latin America continent.

The purpose of Qian's official visit to Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile was to strengthen dialogue, increase mutual understanding, develop friendship and promote cooperation between China and the Latin American region.

During his 12-day visit, the foreign minister held talks with the presidents and other senior officials, including foreign ministers, of these countries and discussed about a wide range of issues of mutual concerns.

Moreover, he met with entrepreneurs of those countries to encourage direct contacts between Chinese and Latin American companies.

As a result, agreements had been signed to implement systems of political consultations and to speed up visa applications as well as economic and technological cooperation.

Qian said that Mexico's president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Uruguay's Vice-President Gonzalo Aguirre Ramirez will visit China this year while Argentina's president, Carlos Menem, had formally accepted Qian's invitation to visit China.

Furthermore, foreign ministers from Chile, Argentina and Brazil will travel to China for talks regarding that regional bloc with the most populated country in the world.

Before leaving Chile, the last stop of his Latin American tour, the Chinese foreign minister said that his visit had given impetus to further development in the bilateral relations of cooperation between his country and the countries of this region.

He affirmed that its relations with Latin America were very important to the Chinese Government and he believed they were an important part of South-South cooperation.

#### **Returns to Beijing 14 Mar**

*OW1403023393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen returned here today after winding up his official visit to Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile.

Qian was greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu and diplomatic envoys of the five countries.

#### **Chilean Reportage on Qian's Trip**

*WA1203124293*

For Chilean reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to Chile, including reports on his talks with Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma, please see the Chile section of the 12 March and subsequent issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

#### **Cuban Minister: U.S. Violates Human Rights**

*OW1203192193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1804 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Havana, March 12 (XINHUA)—The United States economic blockade is the most serious violation of human rights against Cuban people, Armando Hart, minister of culture for this country said here Thursday [11 March].

During his meeting with a visiting delegation from the Brazilian State of Parana, the Cuban minister added that the U.S.-imposed embargo indicated the U.S. intention of killing Cuba's entire population through starvation.

Latin Americans need to find their own way through cultural policies, which the minister said would be the most feasible way towards regional integration.

## Eighth National People's Congress

### 'Comment' on Role of NPC, CPPCC Members

HK1503092793 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0612 GMT 12 Mar 93

["Comment on the NPC and CPPC Sessions" by reporter Chen Liyu (7115 4539 1342) ]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—China's reform and opening up have entered a totally new stage. It is faced with a rare opportunity which will slip away if we fail to seize it. History has made higher demands on the wisdom and responsibility of National People's Congress [NPC] deputies and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] members, who are elites of the nation, in participation in and discussion of government and political affairs.

The profound reform from an economy dominated by planned economy to a socialist market economy and such a change in this social operational mechanism will inevitably effect profound changes in all fields including economic, political, social, cultural, science, and technology fields and will make great changes in people's behavior norms, lifestyle, mentality, values, and concepts about right and wrong.

Moreover, many problems are inevitably accompanying as reform and opening up are deepening. No sooner have the reform of organizations and the change of government functions started than "renamed [fan pai 5064 3654] companies" and "matching-making [2139 6745 6792] groups" have appeared. As people keep going into business, new "government profiteering" will probably appear. As township and town enterprises are developing and as peasants are engaged both in industry and commerce, vast numbers of migrant workers are flocking on major lines of transportation, and as the private and individual economies are developing, the underground economy is also developing.

All this indicates that in the new "economic revolution," numerous unpredictable difficulties will have to be resolved.

The economic reform goal of establishing a socialist market economic system put forth at the 14th CPC National Congress is the result of daring to emancipate the mind, shaking off the traditional yoke, being committed to bringing forth new ideas and trailblazing and progressing, and it embodies a high degree of political wisdom.

As far as the NPC deputies and CPPCC members are concerned, if they lack the spirit of being good at bringing forth new ideas, lack new ideas and methods, and do not have great boldness and wisdom, it will be

very difficult to change their way of thinking in such a way as to adjust to the new situation and it will be very difficult for them to come up with practical and workable policies for deepening reform and opening up and resolving difficulties. If so, it will affect the result of their participation in and discussion of political and government affairs.

Since Deng Xiaoping's tour of southern China, the "Deng whirlwind [deng xuan feng]" has blown across China, greatly satisfying the aspirations of the people. Everyone, whether high-ranking officials or the general public, has great hopes of the country's future economic development and has joined in economic reform.

On this very rare occasion, NPC deputies and CPPCC members, elites from all circles, are gathered in Beijing. If they will put forward good ideas, superior ideas, new ideas, and workable ideas, it will be greatly beneficial to the implementation of China's major future policies and measures and to achieving the goal of establishing the socialist market economic system.

If the senior state authorities readily accept good ideas and suggestions and make great plans for the development of the state and nation, then great things can be achieved and the country and the people will be much blessed.

"Before Heaven has a great mission for us, it first stills our will and makes us labor arduously." In order to do a good job in participating in and discussing political and government affairs, it is necessary to continuously renew knowledge, study new contradictions, and explore new problems, and it is necessary to have greater wisdom. It is time NPC deputies and CPPCC members made their greatest efforts so that the Chinese nation can stand proudly in the family of nations and can compete and develop amidst international competition.

### NPC Expected To Amend Eighth Five-Year Plan

HK1503062293 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 12 Mar 93 p 7

["Newsletter From Beijing" by special correspondent Chung Tzu-Ming (6945 1311 2494): "The Eighth Five-Year Plan To Be Amended in Many Aspects, and an 11-Point Proposal To Be Submitted to the NPC Session"]

[Text] The Second Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, which was concluded not long ago, specially submitted an 11-point proposal to this session of the National People's Congress on amending and readjusting the Eighth Five-Year Plan that is currently being carried out in Mainland China. This multi-point proposal aims to enable the economy of the mainland to keep abreast of the requirements raised by the 14th CPC National Congress on accelerating economic development.

The proposal calls for readjustments in the following 11 aspects:

1. In our future implementation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we should stress the main principle of "seizing favorable opportunities and expediting economic growth." The proposal puts special emphasis on devoting greater energy to bringing about a faster economic growth in the coming several years on the basis that nothing goes wrong during the period. This idea will become the main theme for the mainland's economic development in the future.
2. It is necessary to strengthen the construction of and increase input into agriculture, and bring about a comprehensive development of our economy. We should not stress enterprises and development zones to the neglect of issues concerning peasants.
3. Efforts will be made to mobilize forces on all sides, and increase input into and speed up the building of communications and transportation. The proposal lays special stress on the need to amend the general planning of railway construction, and to increase input into railway construction in the latter stage of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.
4. It is imperative to speed up the building and development of energy and major raw and semi-finished materials, and pay special attention to enhancing their productive capacities.
5. We should develop pillar industries, such as machinery, electronics, and oil, in accordance with economic development plans and in line with the principle of making rational arrangements and stressing key points. Recent readjustments made by relevant state ministers and departments precisely conform to this requirement.
6. Strides will be made to make flexible use of policies and give correct guidance and impetus to the development of tertiary industries. Being required to develop at a higher growth rate than that of the national economy, tertiary industries will enjoy a more important position in the course of accelerating the economic development of the mainland.
7. When working out plans for developing the national economy and for exercising the state's macroeconomic control and regulation, we need to pay attention to and make rational arrangements for regional economic development; shift our focus onto economically backward areas; and strive to bring about a well-coordinated development of China's economy as a whole.
8. In the building of science and technology, we need to attach importance to promptly transferring scientific and technological achievements into productive forces; in addition, we should also pay attention to the training of able personnel.
9. Being dissatisfied with the current scale of utilizing foreign investment, the central authorities call for efforts

to further expand the scale. Foreign investment can be introduced to all fields so long as they are not placed under a ban by the state. In our future implementation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we should only expand the introduction of foreign investment. Meanwhile, we should also expedite the development of foreign trade and exports, and set special requirements for the two to adapt themselves as soon as possible to the operational rules of the state market.

10. Readjustments should be made to the existing irrational scale of capital construction. Special efforts should be made to make reasonable use of credits and funds, and prevent such credits and funds from flowing into capital construction projects indiscriminately.

11. It is necessary to make reasonable readjustments to the future financial and credit structure of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and to specialize a number of banks by changing their operational functions during the course of financial reform.

Sources indicated that this NPC session will make amendments to issues in the Eighth Five-Year Plan which are related to the aforementioned 11 aspects in accordance with the proposal of the CPC Central Committee. The original plan has already been considered overconservative and out-of-date by Deng Xiaoping and many local forces.

#### **Paper Forecasts Zou Jiahua's NPC Speech**

*HK1203024093 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 12 Mar 93 p 11*

[Report by S.L. Law]

[Text] Vice-premier Zou Jiahua will take signs of economic overheating as "signs of vitality" in his report to next week's session of the National People's Congress (NPC).

This will indicate that instructions given by paramount leader Deng Xiaoping last January have had a tremendous influence on the state planning official.

"China's economy has entered a new stage with signs of vitality all across the country," Zou will say in his report on the national economy and the development of society for 1992 and draft plan for 1993.

This is despite popular sentiment the country is already being affected by economic overheating.

The vice-premier, who is also head of the State Planning Commission, says the patriarch's trip to the south last year marked the beginning of the "new stage".

Despite general belief that inflationary pressure is very strong in the cities, Zou claims the overall rate stands at 5.4 percent.

Zou will also tell the congress that China should concentrate on developing special economic zones and construct a socialist market economy in 1993 while continuing to improve people's livelihood.

He will tell congress that emphasis has been put on the development of Shanghai's Pudong development project, cited by the patriarch as an important task for the new leadership elected at the 14th Party Congress last year.

"We should speed up the development and opening up of the Pudong New Area in Shanghai and the Yangtze River delta region," he says.

"Development in prosperous areas such as Guangdong, Fujian, Hainan and the Gulf of Bohai should be maintained," Zou will tell congress, apparently to conform with the patriarch's request for continued bold economic reform.

Despite this, Zou, who is a believer of economic planning, warns that regulations of the State Council must be adhered to when setting up economic and technology development zones.

The vice-premier will also touch on the nation's 900 million peasants when he unveils his plan to improve people's livelihood.

"Raising the income of peasants is crucial to expanding the domestic market for manufactured goods," Zou will say in his report.

#### **Paper Says Jiang Chunyun To Become Vice Premier**

HK1203151593 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 12 Mar 93 p 6

["Prelude to the NPC and CPPCC Sessions" by the staff reporting group: "Jiang Chunyun Is To Be Appointed Vice Premier To Replace Tian Jiyun and Take Charge of Agriculture"]

[Text] According to an authoritative source, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee and member of the CPC Political Bureau, has been appointed a vice premier of the new government by people in the inner circles to replace Tian Jiyun and take charge of national agricultural work.

Jiang Chunyun, 63, was born in Laixi County, Shandong, and joined the CPC in 1947. His earliest post was director of the General Office of the Laixi County CPC Committee. He is a cadre who started his official career from the grass-roots level. Beginning in 1988, he took the posts of Shandong governor and secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee. At the 14th CPC National Congress, held in October 1992, Jiang Chunyun became one of the four members of the Political Bureau to come from local authorities.

Word has leaked out that the current National People's Congress will form a new government and will increase the number of candidates for the vice premierships from four to five. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong CPC Committee, is expected to assume the vice premiership and mainly take over agricultural work, which Tian

Jiyun formerly directed. The other four vice premiers are Zhu Rongji, Zou Jiahua, Qian Qichen, and Li Lanqing.

Higher echelons of the CPC leadership have maintained that the mainland's current agricultural situation has not been ideal; in particular, there is a need to prevent the production of cotton and grain crops from declining. Through repeated considerations, the higher echelons of the CPC leadership decided to transfer Jiang Chunyun from Shandong to the State Council to take charge of agriculture.

Shandong is one of the mainland's major grain producing provinces, and agricultural production occupies a fairly large proportion of its economy. Compared with other parts of the country, Shandong is comparatively stable in terms of grain and cotton production and the stability of peasants' sentiments. This serves as the achievement of Jiang Chunyun's official career in managing agriculture.

According to an informed source, when it comes to personnel relationships, Jiang Chunyun has maintained a good relationship with people in the Deng Xiaoping, Jiang [Zemin], Li [Peng], and other factions. As he has always paid close attention to agricultural issues, which are considered the foundation of the national economy, Jiang Chunyun is regarded by many as being a relatively steady person. Immediately following the relay of the Second Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee not long ago, the Central Television Station highlighted news about Shandong's good performance in the area of cotton production.

#### **Liu Huaqing Visits PLA Deputies to NPC**

OW1403082693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 12 Mar 93

[By reporter Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)—People's Liberation Army [PLA] deputies to the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] arrived in Beijing today. The deputies were in high spirits and said they would make this session successful with high political fervor and a strong sense of historical responsibility.

This evening, leading comrades from the Central Military Commission Liu Huaqing, Zhang Zhen, Chi Haotian, Zhang Wannian, Yu Yongbo, and Fu Quanyou visited deputies from the entire Army at the place where they are staying.

The 267 PLA deputies to the First Session of the Eighth NPC came from various fronts throughout the Army. They include proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who possess noble character and enjoy high prestige, middle and high-ranking leading cadres in the

Army, frontline cadres from grass-roots units, and deputies from scientific research, educational, health, literary, artistic, and physical education fronts. Among them, 194 deputies are college-educated or have higher educational backgrounds.

### Deputies Arrive in Beijing for Eighth NPC

OW1303132693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303  
GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Nearly all the deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) have arrived in Beijing.

Among the 2,978 deputies, 2,120 are newly elected. They will attend the First Session of the Eighth NPC to open on Monday (March 15).

The deputies from all parts of China and all walks of life have thrown themselves in preparation of the national meeting soon after their arrival. Some are reading documents, some preparing bills and some exchanging experience and information of different localities.

A common topic among them is how to exercise the rights of a people's deputy. Zhang Zhixia, a textile worker and deputy from Hubei Province, said: "I have made investigations and collected information and opinions from the local people after I was elected deputy to the NPC."

She said that her vote is sacred and the interest of the people will be the standard for her voting.

Liu Xueming, vice-mayor of Hohhot city and a newly elected deputy, told XINHUA: "I'm a local official. But, as a deputy to the NPC, I'll talk about the state affairs on the standing of the whole country."

He prepares to raise a bill on development of energy, transport and other infrastructural industries—the bottleneck for the national economy.

Huang Shanhua, general manager of a department store in Fujian Province and elected as deputy to the NPC for the second term, said that the First Session of the Eighth NPC will adjust the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995) and the 10-Year Development Program, amend the Constitution and elect leadership of the government. All this will have great impact on the future of China.

Some deputies who are senior local officials pay attention to contacts with journalists. Yue Qifeng, governor of Liaoning Province, invited some reporters to brief about development of the heavy industrial center soon after he arrived in Beijing.

Liaoning has over 1,000 big and medium-sized state enterprises. They are known as "giant fettered by chains" because their development have been restrained by the centralized planning system.

Governor Yue said Liaoning is accelerating the pace of reform and opening up, readjusting industrial structure

and revamping the existing enterprises. "The old heavy industrial center will be rejuvenated finally," he said.

Deputies from Shanghai expressed a common wish: The national meeting should enable the whole nation to reach the consensus of grasping the opportunity to develop the economy, which is also a household topic in Beijing now.

### Tibet Deputies Discuss Human Rights Situation

OW1303035993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0327  
GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Tibetan deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), who arrived in Beijing Friday [12 March], expressed indignation at interference in China's internal affairs on the pretext of showing concern over human rights in the country.

It is natural, they said, that a draft resolution advanced by some Western countries on human rights in China failed to be put to a vote at an international conference.

Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the regional government of Tibet, said some countries in the West and a handful of splittists often attack China's human rights policy with the Tibetan issue as a pretext, he said.

There were no human rights at all four decades ago when the Tibetan people were starving and freezing, he said. The former serfs have become masters of the state and enjoyed human rights since Tibet's peaceful liberation in 1951.

Human rights in Tibet are, first and foremost, the rights of survival and development for the Tibetan people, he said.

Great changes have taken place in Tibet in the past four decades, and progress has been especially fast in the past decade, a period of reform and door opening. The region's industrial and agricultural output value more than tripled between 1950 and 1992, and its grain output jumped 2.6 times. The Tibetan people's living standard has improved dramatically, with sufficient food and clothing ensured for all. Average life expectancy in Tibet has gone up from 35.5 years to 65 years and the Tibetan population has increased from less than one million in 1951 to over two million at present.

Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress, a former living budda in Zhaxi Lhunbo Lamasery before liberation, said the Tibetan people enjoy rights in political, economic, cultural and social affairs.

The Tibetan people enjoy full freedom of religious belief and the right to education, he said. Before liberation a few schools in the region were reserved for the education of a small number of nobles. At present over 60 percent of school-age children in the region attend schools. In fact, every Tibetan township now has its own school.

Chen Kuiyuan, the party chief of Tibet, said that, several years ago, a handful of splittists provoked turmoils in Tibet, affecting the region's economic development and arousing strong resentment among the Tibetan people. "The splittists were sabotaging, instead of showing concern for, human rights in China," he said.

The past two years have seen social stability and an improved living standard in the region, and the Chinese Communist Party and Government are making greater efforts to develop Tibetan economy and further improve the people's life there, he said. "The splittists will become increasingly isolated," he said.

**XINHUA on Press Coverage for NPC, CPPCC**  
*OW1303111793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—About 1,400 Chinese and foreign journalists have registered to cover the first sessions of the Eighth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), due to open on Sunday [14 March] and Monday respectively.

That is nearly 500 more than the number last year for similar sessions, a record at the time.

Of the total number of reporters, more than 1,000 have come from over 100 media units on the Chinese Mainland, over 100 from 50 media organizations in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and more than 200 from over 30 foreign countries.

Among hordes of reporters is a new group of provincial journalists, numbering some 130, who have come with NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members from outside Beijing.

The news center for the NPC and CPPCC sessions, composed of 50 members, will sponsor around 20 press conferences or news briefings in the Great Hall of the People or the Beijing International Hotel where the center is located.

Due to greater accessibility of the sessions and increasing involvement of the press, there will be much more media competition in the next two weeks, observer here say.

**Foreign Reporters Cited**

*OW1303153493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Reporters from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries show strong interest in the coming sessions of China's Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) and Eighth National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

This was demonstrated by a rapid succession of questions put to NPC and CPPCC spokesmen at a reception

hosted jointly by the information offices of the NPC and CPPCC in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Questions concerned about China's economic situation, reform of government structure, personnel changes and the Hong Kong issue.

About 300 reporters attended the reception held in the hall's Tibet Room.

A female reporter from Taiwan said, "It seems to me that economic reform will take center stage at the sessions, and that is what I'm most concerned about."

Krzysztof Darewicz, a resident correspondent from the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, said he is interested in democratic discussions of state affairs by NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members. This is his fifth time to cover NPC and CPPCC sessions.

Yoshifumi Hashimoto from the Business and Technology News Agency of Japan said press circles in Japan have a strong interest in government structure reform to be discussed at the people's congress. He said he would closely watch personnel changes for ministries and commissions under the State Council.

Luk Hon Tak, a senior sub-editor of Television Broadcast Limited of Hong Kong, will cover the sessions with a camera crew. As a newsman from Hong Kong, he said, he is concerned about the future of Hong Kong. He and his fellow Hong Kong reporters are following China's reaction to Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten's gazetting of his political package.

**Jiang Zemin on Expectations for 'Two Meetings'**

*HK1503103593 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Mar 93 p 2*

[Report by WEN WEI PO news team: "Jiang Zemin Talks About Expectations of the 'Two Meetings'"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar—Authoritative sources here said that some days ago, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, emphasized that all party-member deputies to the forthcoming Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] should endeavor to make the NPC session a meeting of "democracy, unity, truth-seeking, and brave advance [fen jin 1164 6651]." This "eight-character" policy is a revision to the original policy of "democracy, truth-seeking, unity, and boosting enthusiasm [gu jin 7849 0513]."

The authoritative sources said Jiang Zemin made these remarks some days ago on behalf of the party Central Committee. His remarks concerned many issues, which are believed to have some influences on the forthcoming "two meetings." The main points of Jiang Zemin's speeches are as follows:

Jiang Zemin maintained that the general spirit for current work is to actively, comprehensively, and correctly implement the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress

under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, seize the opportune time to deepen reform, and concentrate efforts on promoting the national economy. In China, which is a big country, opportune times do not come very often. In the 1990's, the guiding ideology of seizing the favorable opportunities both at home and abroad to accelerate the pace of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive should be upheld firmly and implemented profoundly in various fields so that a faster and better development can be achieved in economic construction.

Referring to the economic situation, Jiang Zemin said the overall development is good and healthy. However, the better the situation is, the more it is necessary to remain clear-headed and work conscientiously so that losses, especially great losses, can be prevented. While reminding people of prevention of an "overheated economy" in a positive sense, the central authorities have also encouraged them to practice boldly and make continuous efforts to blaze new trails in order to promote economic development and develop the market. It is necessary to try in 1001 ways to enthusiastically mobilize the initiative of the cadres and masses to the greatest possible extent and to do a good job in guiding, protecting, and giving full play to their initiative. On the question of how to promote economic work, Jiang Zemin emphasized that in economic work, it is necessary to do things in accordance with economic laws. In the practice of the socialist market economy, it is necessary to adhere to the line of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, work in accordance with economic laws, and proceed from reality. No uniformity should be imposed on development speed and no blind competition should be encouraged. All localities where conditions allow should develop as quickly as possible. Those where conditions still do not allow should do their best to create conditions and gradually accelerate their development. It is necessary to make great efforts to optimize structure, achieve technological progress, improve management, improve quality, and increase economic returns, and to achieve a higher speed on this basis. Jiang Zemin said: At present, the weak links of economic development are: First, there is a lack of staying power in agricultural production; second, there is a lack of vitality in large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises; and, third, the basic industries and their products have lagged behind. Moreover, there should be a corresponding development of the tertiary industry. Jiang Zemin required leading cadres at all levels to greatly increase their performance in leading economic work and the quality of the national economy as a whole. This is a basic demand for promoting economic construction into a new stage.

On the issue of economic structural reform, Jiang Zemin maintained that it is necessary to make great efforts in a considerably long period to come to establish a socialist market economy, which is an enormous and systematic project. In the course of establishing a socialist market

economy, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the market and to improve and strengthen macroeconomic regulation and control as well so that a better and more healthy development can be achieved in the national economy. At present, the main task of macroeconomic regulation and control is to control the scale of investment, exercise effective control over the scale of credit and money issuance, and regulate and control revenues and expenditures so that construction of major projects and a basic balance in the proportionate economic development can be ensured.

Referring to the organizational reform, Jiang Zemin said: This time, it is necessary to take suiting the demands of development of a socialist market economy as the objective of the current reform of administrative organs. It is necessary to enthusiastically, steadily, and gradually advance toward this objective. The guiding ideology for this reform is to change functions, harmonize relations, streamline administration, and increase efficiency in accordance with the principle of separating government administration from enterprise management, simplifying administration, and unifying efficacy. The focus of reform is changing functions, reducing staff, increasing efficiency, and developing the productive forces. While increasing efficiency, some personnel may also be transferred to the tertiary industrial enterprises and other work posts which need to be strengthened. This reform should be combined and coordinated with reform of the cadre system and reform of the labor and wage system. Organizational reform is directly related to economic development and concerns the interests of many staff and workers. It should never be treated lightly. We should take both the overall situation and the realities of various fields into consideration. We should make positive efforts to push forward reform but should also maintain a normal order and prevent fluctuations.

Jiang Zemin held that at present it is necessary to consolidate and develop the stable social and political environment. The current situation is one of stability and unity throughout the country. Socialist democracy and legal system are advancing. To maintain social and political stability, it is necessary to continue to crack down on criminal offenders and the sabotaging activities of hostile forces according to law, eliminate the disgusting phenomena in society which are deeply hated by the broad masses of people, do a good job in comprehensive improvement, and remove the factors of instability. Under the new situation of strengthening economic work, it is necessary to correctly handle the contradictions among the people, mobilize all positive factors, and reduce negative factors. This is the main subject of our political life and an important basis for maintaining social stability. Jiang Zemin particularly emphasized that the whole party should attach great importance to and conscientiously study the contradictions among the people in the new period and continue to develop the party's good traditions and steadily and appropriately handle these contradictions in accordance with the relevant administrative regulations and laws, by

democratic means, and by method of persuasion and education. We must try to solve problems as soon as they emerge, solve them at the grass-roots level, and solve them in the units where they have emerged, rather than allowing them to spread and become big problems. We should not handle the contradictions among the people by the method of coercion and command. In particular, we should avoid using the method for handling contradictions between ourselves and the enemy to handle contradictions among the people, and should prevent infringing upon the legitimate rights and interests of the broad masses of people.

In his speech, Jiang Zemin also talked about the questions of strengthening education among youngsters upholding democracy, and enforcing discipline.

#### **Jiang Zemin Says No 'Concessions' on Principles**

HK1403065093 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
14 Mar 93 p 2

[By staff reporters' group: "Jiang Zemin Addresses Meeting of Heads of Delegations to NPC, Asserting That China Will Make No Concessions on Principled Matters"]

[Text] Beijing 13 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—China will never make any concessions on principled matters; settling the issues of Hong Kong and Macao in line with the principle of "one country, two systems" is the fundamental interest of the people nationwide, including the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin made this point emphatically when he discussed the issues of Hong Kong and Macao while addressing a meeting of heads of delegations to the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] today. He stated that, in the wake of adopting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the current NPC would deliberate the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, which is likewise an important event that will go down in Chinese history.

Jiang Zemin delivered a speech on how to do a good job at the NPC and Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference [CPPCC] during the meeting held this morning. He said that these would be two very important conferences in the wake of the 14th party congress, and the theme of the two conferences is to continue to actively, comprehensively, and correctly implement the 14th party congress spirit, seize the opportunity, deepen reform, and focus efforts to make the economy prosper to promote comprehensive social progress. Jiang Zemin believed that, under the inspiration and guidance of the talks Deng Xiaoping made during his southern inspection tour last year, China's reform, opening, and modernization had entered a new stage of simultaneous development, which has aroused the world's interest. It is necessary to consolidate and develop such a fine situation through the two conferences.

He emphasized that, presently, both the international and domestic situations are very favorable. Such a good

opportunity is rare for a large country like China; it is imperative that we seize this opportunity and accelerate development.

In discussing the election and determination of a new tenure of leading members of government organs and the CPPCC, Jiang Zemin said that this would provide organizational insurance to fulfill all tasks determined by the 14th party congress in serving as a link between the past and the future, carrying forward the revolutionary cause, and forging ahead into the future.

It was learned that all seven Political Bureau Standing Committee members were present at the meeting held this morning. Current NPC Chairman Wan Li presided over the meeting.

#### **'Backgrounder' on Past, Present NPC's**

OW1403091993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859  
GMT 14 Mar 93

["Backgrounder": "China's National People's Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—The first session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) of China is due to open here tomorrow and will last 17 days.

The National People's Congress (NPC) is the highest organ of state power in the People's Republic of China (PRC). It is elected for a term of five years and meets in session once a year.

The functions and powers of the NPC include: formulating, amending and supervising the enforcement of the Constitution; enacting and amending basic statutes and other laws; electing the president and the vice-president of the PRC; deciding on the choice of the premier of the State Council upon nomination by the president, and deciding on the choice of the State Council members upon nomination by the premier; electing the chairman of the Central Military Commission and deciding on the choice of other members of the commission upon nomination by the chairman; electing the president of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; examining and approving plans for national economic and social development, examining and approving the state budget and its implementation; approving the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government; deciding on the establishment of special administrative regions and the systems to be instituted there; deciding on questions of war and peace; and exercising such other functions and powers as the highest organ of state power should exercise.

There are permanent and temporary special committees under the NPC. When the congress is not in session, the special committees work under the direction of the NPC Standing Committee.

The Seventh NPC has established the following committees: the Nationalities Committee, Law Committee, Committee for Interior and Judicial Affairs, Financial and Economic Committee, Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, Foreign Affairs Committee and Overseas Chinese Committee.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the National People's Congress has had seven terms of office.

The first session of the First NPC was held in September 1954, that of the Second NPC, in April, 1959; that of the Third NPC, in January 1965; that of the Fourth NPC, in January 1975; that of the Fifth NPC, in March 1978; that of the Sixth NPC, in June 1983; and that of the Seventh NPC, in March 1988.

Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen and Wan Li served as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

#### Magazine Says Party Elite To Dominate Posts

OW1403073993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 14 KYODO—China has decided to abandon nominal attempts to separate party and state functions by appointing members of the Communist Party's Politburo Standing Committee to fill the government's top five posts, an official magazine reported Sunday [14 March].

The new state leadership lineup will be made public during the first session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), China's parliament, which opens Monday for a two-week sitting, BEIJING REVIEW said.

In a rare display of candor from an official publication, the weekly magazine said both the posts of state president and premier and the chairmanships of the NPC and two top state bodies "are widely believed" to be accorded to Standing Committee members.

"The tendency implies the Communist Party is increasingly acting as the core force in the country's modernization drive," it said.

BEIJING REVIEW also confirmed that 85-year-old President Yang Shangkun and NPC Chairman Wan Li are both intending to retire after the conclave. Former Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) Chairman Li Xiannian died last June, leaving a third vacancy among the top five posts.

Party chief Jiang Zemin, who already holds the concurrent post of Central Military Commission chairman, is widely tipped to replace Yang, which would leave him as the first man to hold the top party and state positions since the late Mao Zedong in 1959.

Under the concentration of power scenario, Premier Li Peng is also expected to stay on for a second five-year term.

Fellow standing committee stalwart Qiao Shi appears destined to assume the NPC mantle from the 77-year-old Wan, a move apparently confirmed Sunday when Qiao presided over the first session of the NPC's presidium.

And Li Ruihuan, the most liberal member of the party's leading group, will be appointed to head the CPPCC, an advisory body which opened its shadow conclave Sunday afternoon.

Western analysts say the decision to concentrate party and state power within the standing committee is an attempt to consolidate political stability before the death of paramount ruler Deng Xiaoping. It also represents a rejection of plans floated in the 1980s to clearly separate government and party functions, they say.

Deng, 88, remains "first among equals" among a dwindling band of octogenarian party veterans who continue to run China's political affairs from behind the scenes. The veteran ranks took a further dent last Friday [12 March] with the death of Vice President Wang Zhen.

BEIJING REVIEW even took a veiled stab at aging party cadres who remain skeptical about sweeping economic reforms and wax lyrical about old-style state planning.

"Such individuals, though not many, are nostalgic for the old economic pattern, with its low prices and high state subsidies," it said.

But economics aside, observers point out that old habits die hard, predicting the NPC session will place political propaganda over substance and avoid the crucial question of who will take over when Deng eventually departs.

#### Survey Indicates Potential 'Hot Topics' at NPC

OW1403164093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Seizing the opportunity to speed up the country's development, agriculture and education will most probably receive great attention at the sessions of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] in the next two weeks.

Asked to choose 10 hot topics out of 22 options in a survey conducted by XINHUA among 146 NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members, they listed education, agriculture, science and technology, the urgency to seize the current opportunity to speed up the country's development, the need to build up a clean government, public order and security, the promotion of democracy and laws, restructuring of government organs and reform of the administrative system, and the necessity to open wider to the outside world.

Many of those polled specified the need to grasp chances for rapid development as the single one issue of utmost importance, saying China never had such "good internal and external conditions" as now. Therefore, they said,

the country must grasp the opportunity to narrow the gap it faces with the developed nations.

"If we should let the current chances slip by, we would lose decades," an NPC deputy wrote.

Roughly 80 percent of the respondents listed education as one of the 10 hot topics, calling it "a fundamental guarantee" for sustained, long-term economic growth and for enhancement of the overall quality of the people. Therefore, they said, it should be given priority.

A high school master said education will have a direct bearing on China's development in the next century. That is probably why another deputy, a factory director, hoped to see increased investment in educational undertakings and another school teacher called for intensifying educational reforms.

Agriculture represents another issue of general concern, which is chosen by 79 percent of those surveyed. Li Yining, a leading economist, pointed to the importance of agriculture to China, which has a big rural population.

The deputies generally urged the government at all levels to genuinely take agriculture as the foundation of the national economy, which a deputy called "a strategic issue."

Sixty-five percent of those polled called science and technology "a vital factor" for China's success in future international competition and in carrying out its modernization program.

Many respondents said that the general public wanted very much a sound social environment which, they added, depended first of all on a clean government.

The NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members, who are from a wide range of professions, include workers, farmers, government officials, business executives, scientists, educators, scholars and private businessmen.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Halls NPC

OW1403152593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 14 Mar 93

[RENMIN RIBAO 15 March editorial: "A New Chapter in Socialist Democracy—Congratulating the Opening of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] is to ceremoniously open in Beijing today.

Convened shortly after the 14th CPC National Congress, the session, which ushers in a new NPC, has attracted the attention of millions of people. The session will examine the report on the work of the government and other reports, the "(Draft) Amendments to the PRC Constitution," and the "(Draft) Basic Law for the Macao Special

Administrative Region of the PRC," and it will elect and decide on the new leaders of state organs. The successful completion of the various tasks of the session certainly will provide a more solid [qie shi 0434 1395] political and organizational guarantee for the great undertaking of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and it will more effectively unite and inspire the Chinese people of all nationalities in striving to realize the historic mission established by the 14th CPC National Congress.

The five years since the convocation of the First Session of the Seventh NPC are years of great significance: They are the five years during which the Chinese people of all nationalities, led by the CPC, have persisted in reform and forged ahead courageously, as well as the five years during which the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics has gleamed with dazzling splendor. While the international situation has been undergoing drastic changes, we have taken a clear-cut stand in upholding the basic line of "one center and two basic points," and we have steadfastly adhered to our own road in overcoming all kinds of difficulties. As a result, political stability and unity have continued to coalesce, our economy has developed rapidly, our overall national strength has increased markedly, and our people's living standard has continued to improve. Particularly in the past year, as indicated by the important talks made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his south China tour and the guidelines of the party's 14th National Congress, our country's reform, opening to the outside world, and modernization drive have entered a new stage of more vigorous development. Our brilliant achievements have attracted attention the world over, and our great motherland is full of life and vitality. History and reality have announced with irrefutable facts that reform, opening to the outside world, and the cause of socialist modernization have taken firm root in the vast land of China and in the hearts of China's 1.1 billion people. Over the past five years, our country's organs of state power, administrative organs, judicial organs, and procuratory organs, justifying the great trust placed in them by the people while carrying out their functions and duties faithfully, have done a great deal of work, thereby making great contributions to advancing in an all-round way the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The guiding principle for all our work at the current stage and in the 1990's is the seizing of favorable opportunities at home and abroad to accelerate the pace of the reform, opening up, and modernization. Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, the people of all nationalities throughout the country should rally more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, and they should continue to work hard to fulfill our grand objectives by the end of this century.

The system of people's congresses is our country's fundamental political system. All the stormy weather we have experienced in the 39 years since 1954, when the

First Session of the First NPC was convened, has proved that this system suits the national conditions and conforms to the will of the people. It also has proved that this system is a form of organizing political power—a form by which the people can become masters of the country—and that it is the best embodiment of socialist democracy and a reliable guarantee for the smooth development of the socialist cause. The brilliant course we have traversed over the past 14 years from the Second Session of the Fifth NPC, which was convened after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, until today has proved that, within the new historical period, the system of people's congresses can play an immeasurable role in safeguarding social and political stability and in mobilizing and uniting the people of all nationalities to engage in reform, opening to the outside world, and the modernization drive. The system of people's congresses is one of strong vitality and convincing superiority.

Today, while the country is actively pushing forward the reform of the economic structure and the establishment and improvement of a socialist market economy, we should also actively advance the reform of the political structure and strengthen the building of socialist democracy. The goal of reforming the political structure is to mainly improve the system of people's congresses and multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC and the political consultative system, as well as to develop socialist political democracy. To meet the needs of building a socialist market economy, we must also actively reform the structure of government organizations and institutions under the CPC, change their functions, clear up relations, streamline administration, and heighten work efficiency. Over the past five years, the Seventh NPC and its Standing Committee have considered the work to guarantee and promote reform, opening up, and modernization as their duty, and they have deemed the strengthening of socialist democracy and the legal system a fundamental task. They have conscientiously fulfilled the duties and responsibility entrusted by the Constitution; achieved great progress in legislation, supervision, and institutional improvements; made significant contributions to perfecting the system of the people's congresses; and accumulated valuable experience in a number of areas. Proceeding from these achievements and working with continuous efforts, the building of our country's socialist democracy and socialist legal system will certainly be raised to new heights.

The people are the masters of our country, and all power within the country belongs to the people. The people elect their own delegates to form people's congresses, which discuss and decide on state affairs, and, in this way, the people exercise their right as masters of the country. The deputies elected by the people are loyally safeguarding the interests of the people, voicing their opinions, and expressing their wishes. This is the fundamental condition for the country's lasting stability and prosperity. "By amassing all our strength, we will be

invincible; by pooling the wisdom of the masses, we will accomplish all things." If the more than 2,900 deputies of various nationalities from different localities and on all fronts of the motherland can concentrate their awareness and work hard, they can certainly consummate the great trust placed in them by the people of the entire country in a remarkable manner. In this way, they can also turn this session into a meeting of democracy, a meeting of realistic approaches, a meeting of unity, and a meeting of forging ahead courageously.

We wish complete success to the session!

### Preparatory Meeting for 1st Session of 8th NPC

#### Presidium, Agenda Decided

OW1403103893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0650 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] held its preparatory meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning. Wan Li, chairman of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, declared at the meeting that preparations for the First Session of the Eighth NPC, which is scheduled to open on 15 March, have been completed.

At the preparatory meeting, the 2,802 attending deputies elected the Presidium and secretary general of the session and approved the session's agenda.

In accordance with the Organic Law for the National People's Congress and the rules of procedures for the NPC, the preparatory meeting of the first session of the new NPC is to be convened by the preceding NPC Standing Committee. Members of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, including, Wan Li, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin, attended the meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, at the suggestion of Wan Li, all deputies stood in silence to mourn the death of the late Chinese Vice President Wang Zhen.

In his speech, Wan Li, who was presiding over the meeting, on behalf of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee extended a warm welcome to the deputies of the Eighth NPC and also congratulated them on the occasion of the convening of the session.

He said that the Eighth NPC First Session is another major event in the political life of the Chinese people after the CPC's 14th National Congress, and that it is attracting attention the world over. Holding the first session successfully is of great significance for mobilizing and uniting the people of all nationalities in our country to further implement the tasks set by the party's 14th national congress and for accelerating the pace of reform and opening up, and the socialist modernization drive.

Wan Li pointed out that the basic guiding principles for this session will be taking as our guide Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line; further emancipating our minds; seeking truth from facts; implementing the guidelines of the party's 14th national congress in an all-around way; vigorously pushing ahead reform, opening up, and the modernization drive; promoting socialist democracy and the legal system; and creating a new situation for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. He expressed the hope that all deputies would examine carefully all items on the agenda, gather opinions from all, pool the wisdom and efforts of the masses, and turn the session into one for promoting democracy, seeking truth from facts, and for promoting unity and advancement.

The elected Presidium is composed of 176 members, who include party and state leaders; responsible persons of the central committees of the democratic parties; leaders of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; people without party affiliation; responsible persons of the central party, government, and military organizations; responsible persons of people's organizations; deputies from special economic zones and from Hong Kong and Macao; model workers; deputies from the People's Liberation Army and the Armed Police; deputies from economic, science and technology, education, culture, public health, sports, and religious circles; Overseas Chinese deputies; deputies from ethnic minority nationalities in areas where the population is fairly large; and heads of the various delegations to the NPC session. Tian Jiyun was elected secretary general of the session.

The agenda of the First Session of the Eighth NPC approved by the preparatory meeting consists of 16 items, which include the following: hearing and examining a report on the work of the government, a report on the implementation of the 1992 national economic and social development plan and on the draft plan for 1993, and a report on the implementation of 1992 state budget and the draft state budget for 1993; examining amendments to the Constitution (draft) and the Basic Law for the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (draft); hearing and examining a report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee, a report on the work of the Supreme People's Court, and a report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; electing chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC; electing the president and vice president of the People's Republic of China; deciding on candidates for the premiership and vice premiers of the State Council, for state councillors, ministers, ministers in charge of the various commissions, the chief auditor, and the secretary general of the State Council; electing the chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China; deciding on candidates for vice chairmen and members of the Central Military Commission of the PRC; electing the president of the Supreme People's

Court and chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and approving candidates for chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the various specialized committees of the Eighth NPC.

#### Agenda of 1st Session of NPC

OW1403082093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0626 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—The following is the agenda of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], approved at the preparatory meeting of First Session of the Eighth NPC on 14 March 1993:

1. Hearing and examining Premier Li Peng's report on the work of the government;

2. Hearing and examining the report on the implementation of the 1992 national economic and social development plan and the draft plan for 1993, to be delivered by Vice Premier Zhou Jiahua and concurrently minister in charge of the State Planning Commission;

Examining and approving the 1992 national economic and social development plan and the national economic and social development plan for 1993;

3. Hearing and examining the report on the implementation of 1992 state budget and the draft state budget for 1993, to be delivered by Finance Minister Liu Zhongli;

Examining and approving the implementation of the 1992 state budget and the draft state budget for 1993;

4. Examining amendments to the Constitution (draft);

5. Examining the Basic Law for the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (draft);

6. Hearing and examining the report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee, to be delivered by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee;

7. Hearing and examining the report on the work of the Supreme People's Court, to be delivered by Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court;

8. Hearing and examining the report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, to be delivered by Liu Fuzhi, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

9. Electing chairman, vice chairmen, the secretary general, and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC;

10. Electing the president and vice president of the People's Republic of China;

11. Deciding on candidates for the premiership and vice premiers of the State Council, for state councillors,

ministers, ministers in charge of the various commissions, the chief auditor, and the secretary general of the State Council;

12. Electing chairman of the Central Military Commission;

13. Deciding on candidates for vice chairmen and members of the Central Military Commission;

14. Electing the president of the Supreme People's Court and chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

15. Approving candidates for chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the various specialized committees of the Eighth NPC;

16. Others.

### NPC Presidium Namelist

OW1403135293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0728 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 14 March (XINHUA)—Namelist of the Presidium and Secretary General of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC];

Adopted by the preparatory meeting of the First Session of the Eighth NPC on 14 March 1993;

The Presidium (totaling 176 people; arranged in the order of the number of strokes in the surname):

Ding Guangen, Dao Aimin [0430 1947 3046] (Dai), Yu Yongbo (Man), Yu Shizhi, Ma Man Kei, Ma Sizhong (Hui), Wang Bingqian, Wang Hanbin, Wang Guangying, Wang Weishan [3769 4850 1472] (Mongolian), Wang Chaowen (Miao), Wang Qun, Wei Yu (female, Zhuang), Mao Dongsheng [3029 0392 5116], Mao Zhiyong, Kang Longtian [0073 7893 3944], Fang Huijian, Deng Xiaoping, Gan Ku (Zhuang), Aisihaiti Kelimubai [5337 2448 3189 2251 0344 6849 2606 2157] (Kazak), Buhe (Mongolian), Lu Gongxun [4151 0501 8113], Lu Jiayi, Ye Gongqi, Tian Jiyun, Tian Qiyu, Tian Fuda (Gaoshan), Shi Laihe, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain (Tibetan), Bai Qingcai, Qu Geping, Zhu Shibao [2612 0013 0202], Zhu Liang, Zhu Rongji, Qiao Shi, Ren Xianchun [0088 3807 2504] (Yao), Ren Jianxin, Ren Jiyu, Quan Shuren, Liu Fusheng, Liu Changyu [0491 7022 3842] (female), Liu Zhengwei, Liu Huaqing, Liu Guoguang, Guan Shanyue, Jiang Zemin, Ruan Chongwu, Sun Qimeng, Sun Honglie, Sun Weiben, Su Xiaoyun [5685 2556 0061] (Tujia), Li Xianyou [2621 0341 3731] (Hani), Li Hou, Li Keqiang, Li Lanqing, Li Peiyao, Li Zemin, Li Shaozhen [2621 4801 3791] (female), Li Zhen, Li Tieying, Li Ruihuan, Li Ximing, Li Peng, Li Hao, Yang Feng (Naxi), Yang Wengui (Li), Yang Daidi (female, Yi), Yang Baibing, Yang Rudai, Yang Jike, Yang Chugui (female, Dong), Yang Xizong, Yang Ming (Bai), Yang Yanyin (female), Yang Taifang, Wu Renbao [0702 0088 1405], Wu Bangguo, Wu Jieping, Wu Zhen, He Zhukang, He Kang, Yu Qiuli, Zou Jiahua, Shen Daren, Chi Haotian,

Zhang Wannian, Zhang Xingrang, Zhang Kehui, Zhang siqing, Zhang Yanning, Zhang Jianmin (Man), Zhang Xuwu, Zhang Zhen, Lu Wenfu, Lu Zaide [7120 6528 1795], Amudun Niyaz (Uygur), Chen Guangjian, Chen Guangyi, Chen Zuolin, Chen Xitong, Chen Zhangliang, Chen Shunli, Chen Muhua (female), Chen Suiheng, Lin Lanying (female), Lin Liyun (female), Lin Ru, Lin Yinghai, Luo Gan, Luo Shangcai (Bouyei), Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai (Tibetan), Zhou Zhengqing, Zhou Nan, Zhou Jue, Zhou Guangwu [0719 0385 0063], Meng Liankun [1322 6647 1507], Meng Fulin, Zhao Dongwan, Zhao zisen [6392 2737 2773], Zhao Fulin, Hao Yichun (female), Rong Yiren, Hu Jintao, Liu Suinian, Jiang Chunyun, Huan Jue Cai Lang [1360 3635 2088 6745] (Tibetan), Fei Ziwen, Fei Xiaotong, He Guanghui, Qin Jiwei, Raidi (Tibetan), Geng Zhaojie [5105 2507 2638], Jia Zhijie, Gu jinchi, Gu Songfen [7357 6139 5358], Dun Zhu Duo Ji [7319 3796 1122 0679] (Tibetan), Qian Qichen, Tomur Dawamat (Uygur), Ni Zhifu, Xu Caidong, Aisin Giorro Pujie (Man), Gao Chao, Guo Zhi, Tang Peizhu [0781 0160 3796] (female, Zhuang), Tao Dayong, Cho Ryong Ho (Korean), Cao Zhi, Chang Zonglin [1603 1350 3829], Zhang Shiming, Zhang Ruiying (female), Liang Guangda, Wei Jianxing, Tu Yourui, Peng Shilu, Peng Qingyuan, Dong Jianhua, Hui Yongzheng, Cheng Siyuan, Fu Quanyou, Fu Tieshan, Pu Chaozhu, Zeng Qinghong, Wen Jiabao, Xie Jun [6200 6511] (female), Xie Fei, Xie Tieli, Lan Dingshou [5663 0002 1108] (She), Lei Jieqiong (female), Cai Zimin, Liao Hui, Teng Zhaorong [3326 2507 5554] (female, Miao), Teng Teng, Yan Longan [7346 7893 1344], Xue Minglun, Xue Ju, and Henry Ying Tung Fok.

Secretary General

Tian Jiyun

### Presidium of First Session of Eighth NPC Meets

OW1403034193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0325 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), which was elected this morning, held its first meeting here today.

The meeting appointed nine executive chairmen for the Presidium, and approved group assignments for the executive chairmen and the deputy secretaries-general of the session.

The first half of the Presidium meeting was presided over by Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh NPC. On behalf of the chairmen of the previous NPC standing committee, he recommended candidates for the executive chairmen of the current presidium.

The executive chairmen of the Presidium are Qiao Shi, Hu Jintao, Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng and Lei Jieqiong.

The meeting, later presided over by Qiao Shi, approved a draft for bill approval procedures for the First Session of the Eighth NPC and for the nomination of candidates to special committees of the Eighth NPC, for chairmen, vice-chairmen and members of the Law Committee and the Financial and Economic Committee of the Eighth NPC. The draft and the nomination will be submitted to the full session for approval.

The draft stipulates that approval of bills and nomination for the special committees use an electronic vote registration machine and that approval require more than half favorable votes. It also stipulates that the approval procedure for amendments to the Constitution use secret ballots and that approval require more than two thirds of consenting vote.

The meeting approved a list of people who will attend the Eighth NPC first session as observers. They are members of the State Council, members of the Central Military Commission, president of the Supreme People's Court, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, leaders of other organizations, members of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, some members of the Standing Committee of the Seventh NPC, leaders of Chinese Communist Party organizations and high-ranking officers of the People's Liberation Army and armed police.

The meeting decided that the deadline for bill submission will be 6 p.m. on March 21, but deputies can raise their suggestions and criticisms at any time. According to law, one delegation of deputies or more than 30 deputies can put forward a bill. Bills will be examined at the session, and the handling of bills will be made known to the presidium for further decision.

#### **'Smooth Transition of Power'**

OW1403083593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—The Presidium elected at the preparatory meeting for the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] held the first meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning, thus achieving a smooth transition of power from the Seventh NPC to the Eighth NPC.

Presided over by Chairman Wan Li of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, the meeting first recommended Qiao Shi and eight others as the executive chairmen of the Presidium.

After the recommendation was approved through voting, Wan Li invited Qiao Shi and other executive chairmen to take charge of the meeting.

Before Wan Li left the meeting hall, he embraced Qiao Shi and received a standing ovation.

Then, presided over by Qiao Shi, the Presidium meeting took a vote to approve the agenda of the First Session of

the Eighth NPC; to approve the namelist on grouping the executive chairmen of the session; to decide on the deputy secretaries general of the session; to decide on the procedures for voting on motions at the First Session of the Eighth NPC; to approve the draft procedures for the First Session of the Eighth NPC to approve the choice of members of the special committees of the Eighth NPC, which will be submitted to the session for approval; and to approve the nominees for members of the Law Committee and Financial and Economic Committee of the Eighth NPC, which will be submitted to the session for approval. The Presidium meeting also decided that 1800 on 21 March will be the closing hour for deputies to submit motions, and 1800 on the day the session ends is the closing time for deputies to submit suggestions, criticisms, and opinions on work in various fields.

#### **Wan Li's Farewell**

OW1403101895 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—It was an emotional moment when Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC), bid farewell to the NPC top seat.

At 9:50 p.m. [1350 GMT as received] today, as the Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC completed the election of its executive chairmen, a white-haired Wan Li offered his congratulations on the success of the current NPC session and declared solemnly, "I have accomplished my task."

All the 176 Presidium members, who had just been elected, gave applause to express their thanks for Wan's contributions to China during his tenure of office.

Qiao Shi, a newly-elected executive chairman of the Presidium, stood up to embrace Wan Li who is eight years senior than Qiao. A storm of applause echoed in the meeting hall.

In a dark grey Mao suit and with smiles, the 77-year-old chairman of the previous NPC Standing Committee stood up to shake hands with each of the other executive chairmen of the Presidium sitting on the rostrum.

He turned round and waved his hand to bid his last farewell to all as he was retreating from the meeting hall, located in the south wing of the Great Hall of the People.

It was in the very meeting hall that Wan Li and his colleagues examined and approved 86 laws and regulations in the past five years. The laws and regulations were enacted to safeguard the country's reform, opening up and modernization drive.

They also heard and deliberated 39 work reports submitted by the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Wan Li was elected chairman of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee in 1988.

In the nearly 60 years of his revolutionary career, Wan Li worked as vice-mayor of Beijing, minister of railways, the party chief of Anhui Province, vice premier of the State Council, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Political Bureau of the 12th and 13th CPC Central Committees.

#### Deputy Secretary Generals List

OW1403063193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0556 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—Namelist of deputy secretary generals to the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], decided upon by the first meeting of the Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC on 14 March 1993:

Wang Harbin

Cao Zhi

Luo Gan

Zhou Jue

#### Reportage on Spokesman's Comments on NPC

##### Deng Xiaoping To Attend

OW1403084993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 14 KYODO—China's new parliament will open a 17-day session Monday [15 March] to formally endorse a series of measures ranging from constitutional amendments to a comprehensive government reorganization program, an official spokesman said Sunday.

The Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) will also examine three key government reports, elect a new state leadership team, and affix its stamp to several pieces of legislation, NPC Spokesman Zhou Jie said at a news conference.

In a preparatory meeting held Sunday morning, members of the NPC's presidium approved a 16-point agenda for the conclave which will concentrate on developing the economic reform program of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, Zhou said.

Often championed as the principal architect of China's reforms, the 88-year-old patriarch has been appointed a presidium member but he is not expected to play a public role in NPC proceedings.

For his part, Zhou declined to comment on the likelihood of a center-stage appearance by China's veteran leader.

"Comrade Deng Xiaoping is an outstanding leader who is held in great respect and high regard," Zhou said. "But as for whether he will attend or not, you will find this out when the session is convened."

Zhou chose instead to echo the official Chinese media line that the Congress will focus on making sufficient legal and personnel changes to strengthen economic reforms.

"We have changed the previous situation where there were no laws or regulations to abide by," Zhou said.

Key items on the NPC agenda include a new draft Constitution, proposed by the Communist Party Central Committee, a budget for 1993, and the curtain-raising government work report which Premier Li Peng will deliver Monday [15 March] morning.

Chinese officials say constitutional amendments are needed to provide a legal framework for the "socialist market economic system," the term which is expected to dominate NPC proceedings.

This will be achieved by replacing the oft-repeated words "state-run" with "state-owned," thus legitimizing a degree of market economics, they say.

Government reorganization plans include the merging of several ministries in a faith effort to streamline an overstuffed bureaucracy and improve efficiency.

Meanwhile, Vice Premier Zou Jiahua is expected to deliver a keynote economic development report on Tuesday [16 March] which calls for reforms to be accelerated.

Chinese sources familiar with the report say Zou will emphasize the government's commitment to making full use of foreign capital, resources, technology and markets to aid China's social and economic development.

Zou will cite Shanghai's Pudong Development Zone, the Yangtze delta region, the Gulf of Bohai, and the three southern provinces of Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan as key economic reform beneficiaries, the sources said.

His report will also call for further price reform, enterprise reform and higher salaries for peasants, government employees and intellectuals.

#### On Election of Deputies

OW1403111993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1004 GMT 14 Mar 93

[By reporters Liu Qiming (0491 7871 7686) and Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016)]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—At the first news briefing held this morning, Zhou Jue, spokesman for the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], extended a welcome to the large numbers of domestic and foreign reporters who have come to cover the session. He also briefed them on the just ended preparatory meeting of the First Session of the Eighth NPC and the first meeting of the NPC Presidium.

At the news briefing, Zhou Jue answered questions asked by Chinese and foreign reporters. Responding to a question on the special feature about the election of deputies, he said that there are two special features about the election of deputies to the current NPC session: First, the rate of participation in elections by voters was high, exceeding 90 percent. The elected NPC deputies are highly representative, and 55 ethnic minorities are represented. Second, the election proceeded strictly according to law. Democracy was fully practiced. The original candidates and those jointly recommended by a group of deputies were provided with equal qualifications. In the election, the number of candidates was greater than the number elected, and secret ballots were used. The difference between the number of candidates and the number elected was between 20 percent and 50 percent.

Referring to the assumption of leading positions in congress standing committees and governments at various levels by some responsible persons of CPC organizations, Zhou Jue pointed out that as the CPC is the ruling party, this situation is normal. Viewed internationally, this situation is also normal.

While answering questions, Zhou Jue discussed the achievements in China's political reform since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He said: The main points and goal of China's political reform are: to develop the socialist democracy, to improve the socialist legal system, and to persist in and perfect the system of people's congresses and the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultations led by the CPC. Over the past more than a decade, the NPC and its Standing Committee have formulated over 200 sets of laws. Today the democratic parties and patriotic personages without party affiliation in China have more opportunities to participate in the administration and discussion of state affairs. More than 20 personages from the democratic parties or without party affiliation have already assumed leading posts at the provincial and ministerial levels nationwide. It is believed that more people from the democratic parties or without party affiliation will join government leadership at various levels.

Zhou Jue said: The establishment of a socialist market economic structure demands that we transform our government functions and separate government administration from enterprise management. For this reason, the main points of our political reform are: to restructure the government organization, to introduce the system of public servants, and to establish a social security system. He emphasized that China's political reform shall proceed according to the actual conditions of the country. China will neither follow Western-style multiparty and parliamentary systems nor mechanically copy foreign models.

In response to a question on the policy toward Taiwan, he said: As is universally known, there is only one China in the world, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of China.

The peaceful reunification of China conforms to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people on both sides of the Strait as well as Chinese people all over the world. As the reunification is yet to be realized, we hope that Taiwan's society is stable and people live and work in peace and contentment. It is our consistent principle to support words and deeds that are conducive to the reunification and to oppose those that are otherwise. It is hoped that the people in various circles in Taiwan will take more solid action for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

#### Further on Spokesman

OW1403051793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0508  
GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—More than 90 percent of the Chinese citizens who have the right to vote participated in the election of deputies to township and county people's congresses, which completed by the end of last year.

The remark was made by Zhou Jue, spokesman for the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at a press conference here today, the first of its kind to be held during the NPC annual session beginning tomorrow.

Deputies to the NPC were elected at the provincial congresses.

All the 2,978 deputies to the Eighth NPC, who have passed credentials examination, are very representative of ethnic groups and different walks of life in China, Zhou said.

In the local elections of deputies or officials, he said, there were usually more than one candidates for a position.

"The discrepancy was 20 to 50 percent," he said. "That is why a number of candidates for governors lost in provincial elections."

Candidates for local official positions were either nominated by groups of at least 10 deputies or by the political parties, government or people's organizations. "Both kinds of candidates were equal in the elections," Zhou said.

Among the deputies to the Eighth NPC are representatives of the private sector as well as the legal circles, Zhou said.

In response to a question on whether there will be more than one candidates for the election of China's president, vice president, chairman of the Central Military Commission and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Zhou said these elections will be conducted according to the Constitution and the electoral law.

Explaining the fact that some secretaries of provincial committees of the Chinese Communist Party hold concurrent posts of governor or chairmen of provincial

people's congress, Zhou said it is only natural for the leaders of the Communist Party, the party in power in China, to take important state and government posts. "It is not unusual in other countries," he said.

The spokesman said that 24 non-communist individuals are now serving as ministerial officials. "I believe more non-communist individuals will be chosen during the NPC session," he said.

#### **'Top' Leaders Pose for Photos on Way to NPC**

*OW1503100793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0958  
GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Several top Chinese leaders had the time to take a group photo two minutes before the opening of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) today.

At 8:58 this morning, as the leaders were going in the direction of the meeting hall rostrum, they were reminded to slow their pace for the scheduled live telecast at 9:00 sharp of China Central Television station.

Premier Li Peng said with a smile, "excellent. This is a good opportunity for us to have a group photo taken."

Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi and Li Ruihuan lined up, and cameramen quickly seized the opportunity.

Earlier, these leaders had gathered in a lounge near the rostrum. Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng engaged in a cordial chat. Yang said with a smile, "although I am not a deputy to the Eighth NPC, I pay great attention to this session, which has great historic significance." He wished the session success.

Premier Li expressed appreciation of Yang's remarks.

Wan Li, chairman of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, was talking with Yang Rudai, a member of the Presidium of the current NPC session and the party chief of Sichuan Province, when he noticed the presence of some reporters.

Said Wan, "today's newspapers carry a photo showing my embrace with Qiao Shi. The news story about me is very succinct." He extended his congratulations on the opening of the session.

#### **First Session of Eighth NPC Opens**

*OW1503011493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105  
GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—The First Session of China's Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) opened here this morning.

The session is being presided over by Qiao Shi, who was elected one of the nine executive chairmen of the session's presidium yesterday morning.

Premier Li Peng of the State Council is delivering his report on government work at the session.

Sitting on the rostrum were other members of the presidium including Jiang Zemin, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing and Hu Jintao, Chinese President Yang Shangkun, and Wan Li, chairman of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee.

#### **Further on Opening**

*OW1503015693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148  
GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), the highest organ of state power, opens in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deputies from all the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and the People's Liberation Army, numbering 2,898, attended the opening ceremony.

The First Session of the Eighth NPC will last 17 days.

At the session, the deputies will concentrate on how to deepen reform, expand opening up, accelerate economic development and establish a socialist market economy.

The current session will also deliberate the amendments to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the draft Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and elect and appoint new state leaders.

At 9:00 (Beijing time) [0100 GMT], Qiao Shi, an executive chairman of the Presidium, announced the opening of the session and the military band played national anthem.

At 9:05, Premier Li Peng began delivering a government work report. He said that so long as the national economy maintains an annual growth rate of eight to nine percent in the next five years, China will realize the established goal of quadrupling the 1980 gross national product (GNP) by 2000.

China doubled the 1980 GNP in 1988. In 1992, the GNP registered a 12.8 percent growth over the previous year.

In the 20,000-character report, Premier Li Peng reviewed achievements in the past five years and put forward tasks for the next five years and elaborated the socialist market economy, reform of administrative structure and of government organs, promoting overall social progress with focus on economic development, peaceful reunification of the motherland and China's diplomatic work.

Li Peng's report was accorded by repeated applause.

The meeting this morning also approved approval procedures for nomination of candidates for special committees of the Eighth NPC.

Other members of the Presidium including Jiang Zemin, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing and Hu Jintao attended the meeting, and President Yang Shangkun and Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh NPC, were present at today's meeting as non-voting attendants.

Diplomatic envoys to China were visitors to the meeting and hundreds of Chinese and foreign reporters covered the meeting.

The central broadcasting station, the China Central Television and Radio Beijing broadcast the opening live.

### Li Peng Gives Government Work Report at NPC

OW1503021393 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 0105 GMT 15 Mar 93

[Government work report read by Chinese Premier Li Peng at the first session of the Eighth National People's Congress in Beijing on 15 March—live]

[Text] Fellow Deputies: I am now going to deliver the government work report on behalf of the State Council. Please examine it. I would also like to request that the members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and other attendees attending this meeting as observers express their views on this report.

One: Five Years of Great Achievements in Reform, Opening Up, and Modernization.

It has been fully five years from the convening of the First Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] to the convening of this meeting. During these five years, China enjoyed vigorous economic development and continual social progress. Our country's overall strength continued to increase. Major, world-renowned successes were achieved in all sectors. A host of facts fully testify that the past five years were five years of continuous advances by Chinese people of all nationalities along the path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, under the leadership of the CPC, as well as five years of consolidating and developing great achievements in reform, opening up, and modernization since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [applause]

Our national economy continued to develop. In 1992, the gross national products [GNP] approached 2,400 billion yuan, or an average annual growth of 7.9 percent. The economy also developed in all sectors in rural areas. Economic restructuring continued. The gross value of agricultural output increased, on average, 4.9 percent annually. For four years in a row, bumper harvests were reaped in grain production—which once was in the doldrums. As a result of the growth in grain reserves, our country has become more capable of dealing with shortages during lean years. The output of all economic crops and other agricultural and sideline products has also increased. As result of the Food Basket Project, the

supply of nonstaple foods in urban areas was ensured. Town and township enterprises maintained their vital momentum of growth. During the five-year period, their output value increased two fold [liang bei], accounting for one-third of the nation's gross industrial output value today. Having employed more than 100 million workers in rural areas, these enterprises have now become an important force in the national economy. New headway was also achieved in forestry, water conservancy, and farmland capital construction. Industrial production also enjoyed relatively high growth. During the five-year period, the gross industrial output value grew 15 percent annually on the average. Compared with that of 1987, the output of (iron) and steel increased 42 percent in 1992, reaching 80 million tonnes.

Raw coal output increased by 20 percent and reached 1.1 billion tonnes. Electricity generating capacity increased by 46 percent and reached 165 million kw. Crude oil output continued increase and hit 142 million tonnes. Industrial products for agricultural use rose steadily. The upgrading of consumer goods was accelerated, and their variety of colors and designs increased. New developments were made in transportation, postal services, and telecommunications. The volume of rail freight was 1.162 billion tonne-kilometers, up 23 percent. The cargo handling capacity of coastal harbors totalled 590 million tonnes, up 59 percent. The volume of highway freight reached 360 billion tonne-kilometers, up 36 percent. The number of telephones in urban and rural areas totalled 28.6 million, up 110 percent.

Over five years, the total volume of import-export trade doubled, and reached \$165 billion in 1992. At the same time, our foreign exchange reserves increased correspondingly. In five years, we used \$60.9 billion of foreign capital, equal to 160 percent of the total amount of foreign capital used in the nine preceding years. New achievements were made in capital construction and technical transformation. In the five years, the society as a whole invested 2,600 billion yuan in fixed assets. A number of large basic industrial projects, infrastructural facilities, and key construction projects were successively completed. New successes were achieved in geological surveying, increasing the basis for further economic development in the days to come. During these years, we have made new progress in urban construction, bringing about great changes in urban appearance.

New progress was made in the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and in various social undertakings. The achievements in scientific and technological undertakings were remarkable, with a sharp increase in major scientific and technological accomplishments as compared with the five preceding years. Achievements in certain fields have reached or approached advanced international levels. For instance, the electron-positron collider has successively [as heard] been put into operation, the Galaxy 2 supercomputer has been successfully developed, our astronautics industry has entered the international satellite-launching market, we have built a number of national-level new- and high-tech industrial

development zones, and we have accelerated the pace of commercialization and industrialization of scientific and technological achievements.

Fairly big [jiao da di] progress was made in education. During these five years, investments made by the state and various quarters of society in education totalled 320 billion yuan, showing an increase of 171 billion yuan as compared with the five preceding years. Elementary school education has been made universal in 76 percent of China's counties, and junior middle school education has been made universal in most cities.

New progress was made in the development of higher learning. During the past five years, we trained 5.84 million graduates of regular and specialized courses and 172,000 postgraduates. Major adjustments were made in the structure of education, and vocational education and adult education developed rapidly. The number of students studying in secondary vocational schools was nearly 50 percent of the number of senior high school students. As educational reform deepened, the quality of education improved.

We scored marked achievements in the field of family planning. The birth rate declined five per thousand, which means 15 million fewer babies were born during the past five years. New progress was made in sports and physical culture. We successfully hosted the 11th Asian Games. At the Asian Games and other major international competitions, we also scored outstanding successes. We also made new progress in the fields of culture, art, the press and publishing, broadcasting, television, movies, social sciences, public health, medical care, and environmental protection. While carrying out the building of a material civilization and a spiritual civilization, we also made new advances in developing socialist democracy and the legal system.

An important step was made in reform and opening to the outside world. In the country, the responsibility system, the main form of which is the household contract that links remuneration to output, and the dual management system that integrates household and collective operations continued to stabilize and improve. In urban areas, we adopted new reform measures, the major purpose of which is to increase the vitality of large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, to transform their operating mechanisms, and to transform the functions of government. While consolidating and developing the state sector of the economy, the individual sector, private sector, the foreign-funded sector, and other sectors of the economy in our country further developed. We made improvements in macro-level economic regulation, and the role of market mechanisms was clearly strengthened. The markets for consumer goods and the means of production expanded. Various markets for money, technology, labor, information, and real estate began to take shape. We made a big stride forward in the reform of prices. We adopted a system by which the state purchase and marketing prices of grain were the same. The prices in some localities were lifted.

The prices of the overwhelming majority of farm and sideline products and industrial and consumer goods were decontrolled. The prices of the majority of the means of production were also lifted. The scope of the double-track system for prices was narrowed. As a whole, the proportion of products whose prices are determined by markets has risen from about 50 percent five years ago to about 80 percent at present. Reforms in the housing system and the system of social insurance have entered the stage of implementation on a larger scale. Our opening to the outside world has further expanded. An all-directional opening pattern embracing the provincial capitals along the coastal areas, in the areas along the Chang Jiang, along the border areas, and in the hinterland has taken shape. Marked achievements were made in the economic special zones, open cities and open areas along the coast, and economic and technological development areas. The pace of opening Shanghai's Pudong area to the outside world and of developing it was clearly accelerated.

Reforms in the foreign trade system in making enterprises responsible for their own profits and losses, and in breaking monopolistic operations, have been carried out. The state has stopped giving foreign trade enterprises export subsidies. A number of enterprises have been given import and export operation rights; all these measures have contributed to our country's sustained increases in foreign trade.

There have been further increases in the people's incomes and living standards. Per capita incomes for the living expenses of urban citizens reached 1,826 yuan in 1992, posting an increase of 910 yuan over 1987. Per capita incomes for citizens in rural areas reached 784 yuan, an increase of 321 yuan. Both urban and rural citizens saw a great increase in their savings deposits. A total of 920 million sq meters of floor-space in new housing was built for urban citizens, and 3.6 billion sq meters of floor space of new houses was built in rural areas. Living conditions have gradually improved. The markets are thriving and brisk. There are abundant supplies of goods on the market. Commodity prices have been relatively stable. Citizens' consumption levels have further risen. Our country's present per capita consumption of eggs, meat, and edible lard has equalled or neared average international levels. The popularity rate of such durable goods as televisions and electric refrigerators has reached the level of a medium-power country. The fact that the average life span of our people has already reached about 70 years of age testifies to a comprehensive rise in people's quality of life. Here, I want to make a special mention of the just elapsed year of 1992, which was marked by the important remarks of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the 14th CPC National Congress. Our country's reform, opening up, and modernization drive entered a new stage of thriving development. Everyone in the nation has further emancipated their minds, made explorations, and blazed new trails. One can sense the vitality of life everywhere. And a brand new situation has been created. The broad masses of cadres and the

people have been injected with more vigour, and the pace of reform and opening has been accelerated.

New progress has been scored in transforming the operation mechanisms in state-run enterprises. New breakthroughs have also been made in price reforms. The role of the market has been further enhanced. A number of important measures have also been introduced for reforms in other fields. The scope and sphere of opening to the outside world have been further expanded. We have just opened 5 riparian cities, 18 provincial capital cities, 13 border cities, and have increased the number of open ports to 34, thus forming a new pattern in the comprehensive opening of our country to the outside world.

The year of 1992 marked a year in which our country attracted the most foreign capital since the implementation of the policy of reform and opening. The national economy showed rapid growth. The GNP posted a 12.8 percent increase over the previous year. Marked progress has been scored in various social undertakings.

In particular, the 14th National Party Congress decided on the socialist market economic system as the objective of reform. It has important significance in terms of both theory and practice for further deepening reform, opening our doors wider to the outside world, and promoting modernization. The year that just passed was one in which we took a big step forward on the road of socialist modernization. [applause]

Deputies, we have accomplished the various tasks decided upon by the Seventh NPC in the past five years. All our achievements were a result of industrious labor, unity, and struggle by the people of all nationalities across the country, under the leadership of the CPC. On behalf of the State Council, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the people of all nationalities across the country for their confidence in and support of the government's work. [applause]

Deputies, the achievements scored in the past five years were hard-earned. We conscientiously upheld and implemented the party's basic line, persisted in making economic construction our central task, adhered to the four cardinal principles, persisted in carrying out the reform and opening policy, carried out the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify economic order in a down-to-earth manner, overcame various difficulties, went through rigorous trials, maintained social stability, and promoted economic development as well as social progress under the complicated conditions of the domestic turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that broke out in Beijing at the turn of spring and summer in 1989 and the drastic changes taking place in the international situation. Our practices over the past five years fully demonstrated the vigorous vitality of our social system, as well as the strong, cohesive, rallying power of the Chinese nation. Our great socialist motherland will stand erect in the Orient of the world forever. [applause]

While affirming our achievements, we are soberly aware that there are still shortcomings and mistakes in our work. Difficulties and problems still exist in our endeavor to promote social and economic development; we still have not achieved very high economic returns in production, construction, and the sphere of circulation; we have not brought about a fundamental change to an irrational production structure; the agricultural sector as the foundation of the national economy is still relatively weak; the development of infrastructures and basic industries lags behind; the development of tertiary industries falls short of the needs for economic development and the improvement of people's living standards; our distribution relationship still has not been straightened out; the state still faces financial difficulties; bureaucratism, formalism, selfish departmentalism, and the work style of divorcing oneself from the masses still exist in government organizations; and such corrupt conduct as graft, bribe-taking, favoritism, and so forth by a small number of personnel holding public office have damaged the close ties between the government and the masses of the people. It is definitely necessary for us to attach a high degree of importance to these problems and conscientiously work to solve them.

Fellow deputies, the most fundamental reason for our having made new achievements in the complicated and difficult international and domestic situation over the past five years is that we have upheld the party's basic line. To successfully accomplish our various future tasks, we must continue to grasp and pay attention to the following several points in our work:

We must firmly carry out economic construction as the central task. The basic task of socialism is to liberate and develop the productive forces. In the past five years, the party and the state have always persisted in taking economic construction as the central task while handling a series of complicated international and domestic issues. This accords with the general trend and the conditions of the country and enjoys the people's ardent support. Things in the world are complex, and sudden changes take place. We should make conscientious efforts to solve problems whenever they are encountered. We must not deviate, however, from the central task of economic construction. All fields of work must be subordinate to and serve this central task. By so doing, we will be able to unite —on the broadest possible basis—the people of all nationalities across the country and patriotic compatriots residing abroad in order to make the country prosperous and powerful and to revitalize the nation.

We must persistently deepen reforms and open wider to the outside world. Reform and opening up are a powerful impetus for promoting the development of economic construction and other undertakings in our country. In the past five years, we have had achievements in social and economic development and fulfilled the tasks of economic improvement and rectification because we have persisted in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. Only by unswervingly deepening reforms

and opening wider to the outside world will we be able to resolve deep contradictions in social and economic life and to advance economic development. Meanwhile, conversely speaking [fan guo lai shuo], only by maintaining sustained economic development will we be able to ensure the continuous in-depth development of reform and opening up. In undertaking reform and development, we should correctly assess the situation, seize the opportunity, adroitly guide our action according to circumstances, and vigorously forge ahead.

We must maintain a stable political situation. Political stability is the basic prerequisite for ensuring the smooth development of reform, opening up, and modernization. To maintain social and political stability, we must uphold the four cardinal principles; this has a bearing on the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We must greatly cherish the hard-won political situation of stability and unity. Practice has proved that the party's basic principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee are correct and effective. We must maintain the continuity and stability of policy and correctly handle contradictions among the people and their interests. Only thus will we be able to protect the enthusiasm of large numbers of cadres and people and to maintain social and political stability.

We must uphold the strategic principle of grasping two links at the same time. Through the entire process of socialist modernization, we must always carry out reforms and open to the outside world while cracking down on crime; undertake economic construction while grasping democracy and the legal system; and build a material civilization while developing a spiritual civilization.

We must firmly grasp two links at the same time and not emphasize one link to the neglect of the other. Spiritual civilization is both an important ingredient of socialism with Chinese characteristics and an important guarantee for the smooth progress of reform and development. It is necessary to take practical measures to strengthen the socialist spiritual civilization and the building of democracy and the legal system, as well as carry out as a major task the punishment of corruption and the building of a diligent and clean administration.

We must further emancipate our minds and promote a pragmatic workstyle. We should adhere to the ideological line of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, blaze new trails, keep forging ahead, and sedulously strive to innovate. On the one hand, we should be bold in thinking, action, and experimenting; on the other hand, we should look back after taking each step to sum up experiences. We should stick to what is right, correct what is wrong, and make improvements where there are deficiencies in order to avoid losses, particularly big losses. As our overall policy has been determined, the key now lies in doing serious and solid work; we should by no means miss the opportunity for development. We should have the ability to promptly

study and solve, based on changes actually taking place, problems as we move ahead. It is necessary to do our work in a creative manner and continually open up a new prospect for all undertakings.

Two: Strive to raise the national economy to a new level.

The next five years are of crucial importance to attaining the second-step strategic objective of our nation's modernization. In economic construction, our basic tasks are to comprehensively implement the guidelines of the 14th National Congress of the Party; seize the opportunity; quicken the pace of the reform, opening up to the outside world, and modernization; and upgrade economic efficiency and strive to maintain a basic balance between total supply and demand in society by means of structural optimization, technological advancement, and improved management to lift the national economy to another new level. [words indistinct]

Domestically, we have the conditions for development; the international environment is also favorable. In light of the new situation, the State Council has made the necessary adjustments for major targets for national economic and social development in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and will focus on studying and drawing up the Ninth Five-Year Plan and long-term development targets up to the year 2010. The readjustments to the Eighth Five-Year Plan targets have been printed and distributed to fellow deputies. After the adjustments, the national economic growth rate in the Eighth Five-Year Plan was increased to 8 to 9 percent from the original average annual rate of 6 percent. If we can maintain this growth rate throughout the nation, we will be able to attain within the next five years the magnificent goal—which was originally scheduled to be attained by the year 2000—of quadrupling the gross national product for 1980. This will be a great inspiration for people of all nationalities in the nation. [applause]

Toward this goal, we shall concentrate on carrying out work in the following fields of economic construction:

We must strengthen the role of agriculture as the foundation. Agriculture is the foundation of stability and development for the entire national economy. We must never neglect agriculture. We must readjust the agricultural production structure. While maintaining a steady growth in production output, we must vigorously develop a type of farming that provides high yields of fine quality with maximum efficiency. We must work hard to ensure 475 million tonnes of grain output by 1997 and considerable growth in cotton, oil-bearing, and other crops, as well as forestry, livestock breeding, sideline production, and fishery. The proportion of other industries in the countryside shall also increase further. We shall increase investment in agriculture, improve its production conditions, strengthen construction of its infrastructure, build water conservancy works, transform low- and medium-yield farmland, strengthen water and soil conservation, develop grasslands, harness deserts, develop agriculture-oriented industries, pay

attention to raising quality and reducing cost, invigorate agriculture by applying scientific and technological advances and promoting education, actively popularize advanced, practical technologies, develop ecological agriculture, prohibit wanton use of cultivated land for non-cultivation purposes and stabilize sown areas for grain and cotton, vigorously popularize improved varieties of crops, and raise per unit yields. We must vigorously develop village and township enterprises—helping the central and western regions, in particular, develop village and township enterprises. Under the guidance of rational planning, we must gradually improve the layout of areas where village and township enterprises concentrate and accelerate the construction of small towns.

We must stabilize rural economic policies and deepen rural economic reform. We must persistently perfect the system of contracted responsibility based primarily on the household with remuneration linked to output, and the dual management system that combines household with collective operations; actively develop a multifaceted, socialized rural service system; gradually strengthen the collective economy; further reform the circulation structure of agricultural products; and establish and perfect a multilevel farm products reserve system. Protective pricing shall be instituted for important agricultural products.

The present rural economic situation is good; however, there also exist many questions that cannot be ignored. In recent years, the price scissors between industrial and agricultural products have widened somewhat; the peasants' incomes have not increased fast enough, yet their burdens have become heavier. These questions must have the greatest attention of government at all levels.

The unwarranted levies, funds, and prorations, which are quite common in the rural areas, have particularly impaired the peasants' interests and undermined the relationship between the state and the peasants. We must take firm and effective measures to deal with this problem earnestly and ensure that the peasants' burdens will be strictly controlled within the scope prescribed by the state.

The process of building the infrastructure and basic industries must be accelerated. As economic growth accelerates, the infrastructure, especially communications and transportation facilities, has become a major factor hindering national economic development. During the next five years, we will give priority to accelerating railway construction. We will build several major railways, including the Beijing-Jiujiang-Shenzhen, the Nanning-Kunming, and the Baoji-Zhongwei lines. Meanwhile, we will intensify our efforts in tapping the potential of the existing railways and rebuilding them so as to increase the passage capacity of railway bottlenecks. We will also give priority to building some new ports and rebuilding some old seaports to increase their handling capacity. We will accelerate the construction of high-grade highways, develop shipping services in inland

rivers, increase the ocean-going and coastal transportation capacity, continue to develop the process of airport modernization, and open more new air routes. We will accelerate the development of postal, telegraph, and telecommunications services; intensify the development of postal and telephone services in urban and rural areas; and adopt satellites, optical cables, program-controlled equipment, and other new technologies so a network that can link all locations at home and abroad can be established in China.

We will do a good job in controlling the Huai He, the Tai Hu, and other major rivers and lakes in a comprehensive manner. We will intensify the construction of major water conservation projects on the (?upper reaches) of the Huang He and projects of diverting water resources in southern China to northern China. The Three Gorges water conservation project was already approved by the Fifth Session of the Seventh NPC last year. We must now do a good job in relocating people displaced from construction areas. We must now work actively to create the conditions so the project can commence at an appropriate time. [clears throat]

We will intensify the construction of energy projects and implement the principle of emphasizing both development and conservation. The coal industry should rebuild its outmoded mines in the eastern parts of the country, actively develop and rationally utilize the resources in the central and western parts of the country, and rebuild and improve local mines and mines in townships and towns. The annual coal output should reach 1.3 billion tonnes in 1997. We will make great efforts to develop the power industry. The newly installed capacity should reach 65 million kw over the five-year period. In the oil industry, we will follow the principle of stabilizing the output in the east and developing resources in the west. We will also make positive efforts to develop the nation's natural gas resources and oil gas on the seabed. China's energy—especially oil—supply is quite strained. We must pay attention to improving the efficiency of energy consumption.

We must step up efforts to promote the development of raw and semifinished material industries. We must enable steel output to reach 94 million tonnes in 1997, and, meanwhile, improve quality and increase our product range. Vigorous efforts must be made to carry out technical transformation in light industry, the textile industry, and other processing industries to upgrade their products and increase product range. It is necessary for us to revitalize the machine-building and electronics, petrochemical, automobile manufacturing, and building industries to make them industries that prop up the national economy. In addition, it is also necessary for us to step up geological prospecting to meet national construction needs.

Construction of infrastructure projects and basic industries requires a large amount of funds. It is necessary for us to enable a new investment system to take shape through reform and to raise funds through various

channels. Construction funds at the disposal of the government will be spent mainly on constructing key projects. Meanwhile, we shall gradually rationalize the collection of fees from infrastructure facilities, as well as the prices of products from basic industries, establish and improve a system of special funds for special construction projects, expand market capital flow, rationally use social funds, broaden the spheres of opening up, and guide foreign businessmen to invest their funds in our infrastructure projects and basic industries.

Vigorous efforts must be made to develop the tertiary industry and enable it to enjoy a growth rate higher than that of the gross national product. While focusing efforts on improving development of the key sectors of communications, transportation, posts and telecommunications, science and technology, and education, we must vigorously promote the development of commerce, the service industry, banking industry, information industry, consultation industry, and tourism industry; increase service items; expand the scope of service; give play to the role of diverse economic sectors; promote development of the tertiary industry by relying on forces in society; and gradually bring about socialization of service facilities at enterprises, institutions, and organizations. The existing institutions of the tertiary industry that offer public welfare, services, and facilities must be gradually changed to those that operate like a business establishment by making them exercise independent economic decisionmaking powers and assume full responsibility for their own profits and losses, provided that their conditions permit.

Vigorous efforts must be made to promote the development of science and technology. It is necessary for us to continue implementing the guiding ideology that science and technology are the primary productive forces and enhance scientific and technological consciousness of the whole nation. We must rely on science and technology in carrying out economic construction. Science and technology must be geared to the needs of economic construction.

Regarding scientific and technological development, we must develop new high technology, step up basic research, and gear our efforts in this sphere to the main battlefield of economic construction. We must draw up overall planning by integrating the three levels mentioned above and rationally use our forces to make greater contributions to economic development. In our development and utilization of science and technology, we must focus attention on tackling the task of developing agricultural science and technology designed to churn out high-yield production of excellent quality products that will result in high economic returns; expedite improving the level of industrial technology as well as the quality of products; and focus attention on addressing such problems as better energy conservation and the rational utilization of resources, which urgently need a solution in the course of economic construction. We must follow the tracks of the progress of scientific and technological revolution in the world in conducting

research in new high technology and strive to catch up with and outstrip the level of advanced countries in the world in the key fields of endeavor by organizing task forces to tackle important scientific and technological problems, doing a good job of assimilating and innovating imported technology, successfully running the new high-technology development zones, and quickening the pace of industrialization. We must give priority to such high-technology areas as electronics and information, increase investment in these sectors, and make efforts to spread their application in a number of fields of endeavor. Because research in basic science is the forerunner of scientific and technological development, it has a bearing on scientific and technological progress and the future of social and economic development. The state will grant special subsidies to this field of endeavor to maintain a steady contingent of basic science researchers and to successfully run a number of research organizations and labs at the state level. It is necessary for us to continue deepening reform of the system of science and technology, open up technological markets, and encourage scientific research institutions whose conditions permit to establish linkups with enterprises, participate in enterprise conglomerates, or transform themselves into scientific and technological enterprises.

We should create a new situation of education. To improve the quality of the entire nation is our country's major program of fundamental importance. We should seriously carry out the program of educational reform and development and put education in a strategic position for high-priority development. We should uphold the education policy that education must serve the socialist modernization drive, integrate with productive work, and cultivate builders (*jian she zhe*) and successors who develop themselves morally, intellectually and physically in an all-around way. Attention should be paid to education for people from their childhood. In the next five years, government at all levels should adopt effective measures and make great efforts to strengthen basic education, enforce compulsory education, and wipe out illiteracy among young people. Noticeable progress should be made in these respects. We should actively develop vocational education and adult education with distinctive features, and give adequate vocational training to workers before they take new jobs or new posts. We should reform the management system, educational structure, curriculum, and teaching methods for higher education. We should reform the system of student recruitment and the system of graduate placement. Government at all levels should increase investment in education, raise education funds through multiple channels, and actively explore how to establish a new system of running schools by government and by all circles of society with government playing the dominant role, as well as diversified forms of schools. It is necessary to step up building the contingent of teachers, to improve teachers' political quality, to raise the level of their vocational skills, and to improve the educational quality as well as the efficiency of schools.

Intellectuals play an especially important role in the modernization program. A further step should be taken to foster a good prevailing practice of respecting knowledge and talents in society, and to create a social environment that is conducive to making intellectuals fully play their role. Government should be determined to adopt major policy measures to actively improve intellectuals' working, studying and living conditions, and to solve the problem that the current income of intellectuals is on the low side. We should continue to give special allowances and awards to the intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions. It is necessary to reform the personnel management system and promote a rational flow of qualified personnel. It is necessary to provide better protection to intellectual property rights and perfect the patent system. Intellectuals should be encouraged to face reality, display devotion, and bring into play their wisdom and talents during the modernization drive. As for personnel studying abroad, we pursue the policy of supporting them in studying abroad and encouraging them to return home, and of free entry and exit. We welcome them to participate in construction of the motherland in various ways. [applause]

It is necessary to open our country wider to the outside world, to consolidate and develop the existing all-around opening pattern, and to further expand the sphere of opening to the outside world. Special economic zones should accumulate experiences in building a socialist market economic system and bring their exemplary roles to play. Economic and technological development zones and new and high technology development zones should have overall and rational planning. Some of them should integrate their operations with the transformation of old enterprises and old cities. It is necessary to stress efficiency and to refrain from the blind pursuit of output. They also should refrain from indiscriminate encroachment of farmland. Coastal open areas should stress development of an export-oriented economy and enhance their competitiveness on international markets. The pace to develop and open the new Pudong zone in Shanghai should be accelerated. It is necessary to give full play to the leading roles of coastal areas, border areas, and inland provincial capital cities in opening to the outside world and to bring about economic development in those areas.

With regard to foreign trade, strategies should be worked out to aggressively explore international markets, and there is a need to further raise the quality and grade of export products. Readjustment of the product mix for export products is needed. We should greatly promote exports of machinery and electrical products, turnkey plants, and high technology products, and bring about a further growth in the import and export trade. It is necessary to continuously deepen reforms of the foreign trade structure and to establish a new type of foreign trade system that is suited to the actual conditions of China and in line with international practice. The state will give more autonomous powers to qualified enterprises and scientific research units in foreign trade

operations. We will accelerate the development of international tourism and step up efforts to win engineering project contracts in foreign countries. The status of China as a GATT signatory country must be restored. It is unwise to exclude China, a big country with great market potential, from this international economic organization. [applause]

It is necessary to adopt more flexible ways to expand the sphere of attracting foreign capital, to continuously improve the investment environment, to protect foreign businessmen's legitimate investment rights and interests, and in accordance with the state's industrial policy, to provide good guidance to foreign investment so as to promote the optimization of industrial structure and the raising of technological levels. We will further open domestic markets to foreign-funded enterprises, but we will also, according to law, step up tax collection management of foreign-funded enterprises.

On the basis of developing the economy, we will improve the people's living standards. In the next five years, the average real incomes of city and township citizens will rise around 5 percent annually; as for rural residents, it will be about 4-5 percent. Regarding urban areas, in addition to raising the quality of clothing and food, we will concentrate our efforts on solving housing and transport problems and on building more houses and improving transport facilities so as to bring about a greater improvement in housing and transport conditions. We will also step up the installation of telephones for households. As for rural areas, in addition to continuously improving food supply and housing conditions, we will concentrate our efforts on raising the quality of clothing and articles for daily use as well as raising the percentage of households that own electrical appliances.

Practicing a common prosperity is a fundamental requirement of the socialist system. We allowed some areas and some people to become better off before others through their hard efforts and legitimate operations. While we will continuously try to overcome egalitarianism, we will also pay attention to the study of income issues and adopt concrete measures to prevent excessive income gaps in order to bring about a common prosperity. To this day, the problem of clothing and feeding the people has not been solved in a very few parts of the nation. Solving this problem will be an important task for various levels of government in the next five years. To accomplish this task, the most important thing is for local people to rely on themselves and to make strenuous efforts. At the same time, the state should show great determination and adopt strong, effective measures to increase input, expand the scheme of creating jobs instead of handing out relief funds, organize personnel exchanges, rely on science and technology to help poor areas shake off poverty, and to urge rich areas to render support to impoverished areas.

China is a developing country with a large population. We cannot completely eliminate our economic backwardness and enable people throughout the country to

lead affluent lives unless we work hard for several generations and carry forward the fine traditions of arduous struggle and building our country and launching all projects through diligence and thrift.

Fellow deputies, 1993 is a year in which we must fully implement the guidelines laid down by the 14th party congress, consolidate and develop the gratifying situation, and bring about quick, satisfactory national economic development. The current situation of economic development, reform, and opening up is an encouraging one; however, we are also soberly aware that, while economic growth has been fast, there are certain weak links and some problems that have to be dealt with. For example, investment in fixed assets has been growing too drastically, the structure of investment is not entirely rational, communications and transportation services and the supply of energy and some raw and semi-finished materials are still inadequate, the growth of bank credit and the amount of currency put into circulation is also relatively fast, and the potential pressure from inflation is increasing. According to the plan, the growth of this year's GNP will be 8 percent. This is a figure with some leeway to maneuver. It might be exceeded during execution of the plan. This growth is national, there should be no arbitrary uniformity. Localities with the resources may, and should, be faster. Conditions differ from area to area, however. Thus, we should not compete with one another for high growth. We should give our attention to achieving better economic efficiency.

This year's economic priorities are: Accelerating the pace of establishing the socialist market economic system, continuing to open wider to the outside world, maintaining a steady agricultural growth and striving to have a good agricultural harvest, striving to streamline large- and medium-size state enterprises, intensifying the construction of communications and transportation facilities, increasing the output of energy and major raw and semi-finished materials, striving to maintain a basic balance in overall supply and demand, and achieving a unity of speed and efficiency. We must continue to increase production and revenue and to conserve resources and expenditures in a deep, sustained manner. The state still has financial difficulties today. Government at all levels must work hard to increase revenues and strictly control expenditures to ensure that their budgetary deficits will not be exceeded. While there will be an appropriate increase in money earmarked for credit and circulation this year, the needs in various quarters can hardly be satisfied. All departments and all localities must operate within their means. Proceeding from the overall interests of economic construction, we should support and expand macroeconomic regulation and control by the state, and promptly deal with all economic difficulties and problems as soon as they have been discovered so that there will be sound national economic development on the whole. We must exercise appropriate control over investment in fixed assets, provide proper guidance for investment projects, and

ensure the needs of priority projects. In particular, we must control investment in new projects so as to achieve higher returns from investment.

The tasks of reform, opening up, and economic construction in 1993 are formidable. With the exception of a few, all the aforementioned economic construction projects planned for the next five years have to be started this year. Thus, we must properly guide, preserve, and arouse the enthusiasm of the vast number of cadres and masses and make positive efforts to accomplish all projects so as to create even more favorable conditions for future developments. [applause]

Three: Accelerating the pace of reform in establishing a socialist market economic structure

The objective of economic restructuring in our country is to build a socialist market economic structure. In the 1990's, we are prepared to begin building a new economic system. The next five years will be a crucial period for us. Beginning this year, we must strive to achieve breakthrough advances in the following aspects:

—Accelerating the transformation of the operating mechanisms of state-owned enterprises. We must persist in allowing the long-term development of diverse economic sectors with public ownership, including ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, as the main body, supplemented by the individual, private, and foreign-funded sectors. All sectors of the economy must conform to the development of a socialist market economy. The key to reforming the state-owned enterprises is the separation of government administration and enterprise management and solution to the question of property rights in order to make them real legal entities and make them the most competitive enterprises, which are responsible for their own losses or profits and for their own decisions about whether to expand or restrict themselves. We must conscientiously implement the Regulations on the Transformation of the Operating Mechanisms of Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People. We should make further efforts to improve the contract responsibility management system currently in practice. The shareholding system should be allowed to develop soundly because it is a form of enterprise organization suitable to the development of a market economy. We should encourage development of enterprise groups. When conditions permit, efforts should be made to establish transtrade, transregional, and even transnational businesses. To improve management and raise efficiency, some small state-owned enterprises may, by means of bidding or tenders, be leased out or sold to be run by collectives and individuals. We should improve the management of state assets and carry out the appraisal of state assets in order to preserve and increase their value and to prevent them from sustaining losses.

Enterprises owned by the whole people should give full play to their party organizations' role as the political

core, adhere to and improve the system of the plant director's assuming full responsibility, and rely on the working class wholeheartedly. We should make vigorous efforts to develop the domestic market. While concentrating on establishing and improving market laws and regulations and on developing markets for essential production elements, we should strive to establish a fairly complete initial market system, continue to improve all types of commodity markets, and actively establish wholesale markets for farm products and means of production. Under the macrolevel control of the state, we should expand money markets, including those for stocks and bonds; develop labor markets in order to promote the rational flow of labor resources; and develop technology markets in order to promote the commercialization and industrialization of scientific and technological research achievements. We should accelerate the reform of the system governing the use of land in urban areas. Under the unified management of governments at all levels, we should establish a standardized market for real estate in order to eliminate the current chaotic condition in the real estate business. We should break regional blockages and the barriers between departments in order to promote the rational flow of commodities across the country, strengthen market management, accelerate the establishment of notarization organizations in society, safeguard market order, and protect legal operation and fair competition.

We must step up price reform. Commodity price reform should be undertaken under the precondition of maintaining basic stability in the overall level of the retail prices of commodities in the market. We must continue to increase the scope of prices subject to market regulation, gradually rationalize price relationships, and establish and perfect a mechanism that relies mainly on market forces in shaping prices and a system under which the state regulates and controls the market. We must gradually lift price controls over grain procurement and marketing. Instead of relying on state subsidies, we should establish a grain risk-taking regulatory fund to promote the steady growth of grain production. The dual-price system for the means of production must be gradually eliminated. We must resolve the problem of low prices for coal, electricity, petroleum, railway transportation, and other basic industrial products, as well as the problem that a number of enterprises are suffering from deficits because of political considerations in order to strengthen the ability of enterprises to develop on their own. The prices of a small number of scarce commodities and the fees charged by important basic facilities and public welfare undertakings should still be determined or approved by the state; however, timely adjustments should also be made based on the law of value and the relationship between supply and demand. The state should regulate, control, and supervise prices through establishing a price regulatory fund and a commodity reserve system, as well as through the use of economic means and necessary legal and administrative means.

We must further reform the labor wage system. Reform of the labor employment system should be carried out within the framework of relevant state laws to gradually allow enterprises to hire people on their own and individuals to choose their own jobs. State-run enterprises should adopt flexible employment systems, popularize contract labor systems, and gradually break the practice of workers working permanently in enterprises with a specific type of ownership to promote rational distribution of our labor resources. Reform of the enterprises' wage system should be carried out under the precondition of maintaining overall control and linking wages to performance to make the wage system compatible with the characteristics of the enterprises and reflect the principle of to each according to his work.

Government agencies should implement a civil service wage system and unified national wage standards. Public institutions should institute a wage system compatible with the characteristics of their service. Institutions possessing the necessary conditions should institute enterprise-style management responsible for their own revenues and expenditures. They may operate with reference to the wage system of enterprises. We should, through reform of the price, housing, and medical systems, incorporate some of the welfare subsidies given to workers into the workers' wages to quantify their living expenses in monetary terms and increase the transparency of their incomes. We must establish a personal income declaration system and a management system of bank accounts to strictly levy and manage personal income taxes. We must establish a number of new tax categories to prevent the gaps between individuals' aggregated incomes from widening excessively. We must vigorously promote social security and reform of the urban and rural housing system. We must gradually develop a social development structure compatible with our country's current level of productive forces' development. We must particularly perfect unemployment and business insurance systems, raise the degree of socialization of retirement and medical insurance, establish a social insurance system with equitable burden-sharing, and make overall plans to raise funds. We must accelerate housing reform to gradually achieve commercialization of urban housing. We must push forward a system of investment in housing construction shouldered rationally by the state, the unit, and the individual to speed up urban housing construction.

We must improve and strengthen macroeconomic management. This is an important part in establishing a socialist market economy, whereas state planning is one of the important means of macroeconomic regulation and control; however, we should continue the work of planning. Our major tasks in the future are drawing up and carrying out long- and medium-term development programs and annual plans; doing a good job in forecasting economic development, in regulating and controlling aggregate supply and demand, and in constructing key projects; and in accelerating the optimization of the economic structure so that we will

achieve coordinated and stable national economic development at a higher speed. We should maintain a rational investment scale, optimize the investment setup, raise investment returns, and strengthen macroeconomic regulation and control over investments. We should reform the investment system and fully utilize credits, interest rates, and other economic levers. We should do a better job in verifying feasibility studies on projects and making decisions in a scientific way, as well as give investors more responsibility for investment profits and capital returns.

We should further reform the financial and taxation system, improve the double-entry budget system, and exercise greater restraint over financial budgets. We should rationalize relations between the central and local authorities and between the state and enterprises in distribution. The orientation of reform is to practice the revenue-sharing system by central and local authorities and the system that requires state-owned enterprises to pay taxes and a percentage of profits to the state. We should constantly sum up experiences and gradually expand the scope of this experiment. Taxes are the main source of revenue for a state, as well as for governments at all levels. Presently, the state is suffering serious losses in financial resources, and we should vigorously reform and perfect the taxation system, expand the ranks of tax collectors, improve the quality of personnel, and conscientiously strengthen the work of tax collection and management. Nobody should be allowed to overstep his power to reduce or exempt taxes.

Deepening reform of the financial system is an important key to establishing a socialist market economy. The responsibilities of the People's Bank of China are to regulate the monetary supply and the volume of credit funds, stabilize the value of the currency, and control inflation. Specialized banks, such as the Industrial and Commercial Bank, the Agricultural Bank, the Bank of China, and the Construction Bank, should still perform the dual functions related to policies and business. Meanwhile, they should also transform themselves into commercial banks step-by-step. We should set up some policy-related banks to handle special loans, as well as set up some commercial banks that will assume sole responsibility for their profits and losses. We should conscientiously run insurance companies, trust companies, financial companies, securities companies, leasing companies, and other financial institutions, and reform the business and account settling system of banks and other financial institutions in accordance with international practices and general rules. We should vigorously popularize the way of settling accounts through account transfers among financial institutions to reduce cash flow.

We must make use of various economic measures to strengthen economic development. We should resort to necessary administrative means to give play to the functions of the departments in charge of auditing, supervising, statistics, and industrial and commercial administration and form, step by step, a relatively complete system of regulation and control by administrative

organs in order to strengthen daily economic and coordinative work and guarantee the normal functioning of the national economy. Building a socialist market economic system is a pioneering undertaking. Although we have accumulated some valuable experience, in the future we still need to explore practices as we move forward. We should judge on the criteria of whether something is conducive to developing the productive forces of our socialist society, increasing the overall strength of our socialist country, and improving the people's living standards, and we should be bold in practice, make enthusiastic explorations, and work hard to accomplish the task of deepening reform in the next five years.

Four: Earnestly carry out the reform of administrative management system and government organs

The reform of administrative management and government organs is an important condition for establishing a socialist market economic structure and accelerating economic development, as well as a pressing task of political structural reform. The protruding problems at present are the lack of a healthy atmosphere, irrationality of relationships, overstaffing of the government apparatus, and low efficiency. In our reform, we should revolve around the central link of changing the government's functions and basically complete the task of reforming government organs at all levels within three years. The State Council's present plan for reforming government organs was drawn up in line with the principle of changing functions, rationalizing relationships, streamlining administration, and upgrading efficiency. The emphasis is on strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control, streamlining departments, and strengthening social management functions. Some of the specialized economic departments might be turned into either industrial administrative organs or economic entities. Because our nation's market economic system is still being formed, certain basic professional departments that relate to the national economy and people's livelihoods cannot be abolished at the moment; however, it is still necessary to vigorously streamline such organizations and cut personnel. Furthermore, they would no longer exercise direct control over enterprises. Through reform, the number of State Council constituent departments has been reduced to 41. Comrade Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, will make a special explanation on this and request fellow deputies' deliberation. Administrative bodies and organs directly under the State Council have been streamlined on a relatively large scale, and 18 departments remain after the streamlining. As such, the number of State Council ministries, commissions, and administrative bodies and organs directly under its control would be reduced to 59 from the existing 86, after a total reduction of 27. The number of nonstanding bodies have been reduced to 26 from 85.

Thus, we expect that the total number of people working in state organs at all levels in the country will be reduced by about 25 percent. For provinces and their organs, they

should be treated differently, considering the big differences among provinces in terms of economic development, populations under their jurisdiction, and land areas. Local authorities must have a fair share of autonomy in this regard. The state will only set a limit for the establishment of organs and the size of their staffs, and will only differentiate organs (bi she ji gou) and organs established in a way appropriate to local situations. The establishment of organs of this category need not correspond with those of higher authorities. In restructuring their organizational reform, regions should do so along with the redemarcation of administrative areas. Energetic efforts must be made to streamline and reduce the size of agencies at various levels. For example, if a prefecture and a prefectural-level city are merged into one prefecture, their organs should also be merged in principle. Following the course of setting up small organs but providing big services, county governments should provide the majority of economic entities, which are former specialized economic departments, with services they need. For township organs, they should be streamlined and reduced along with building stronger grass-roots units and improving socialized services in rural areas. The number of nonproductive personnel should be reduced.

During the course of organizational reform, the system prescribing the responsibilities of governments, organs, and staff workers at various levels should be established or improved. The functions, authorized sizes, and the number of staff workers of all administrative organs must be specified. In regions and departments that have accomplished their organizational reform projects, they should carry out the state's civil service system. Professional establishments should also proceed with reform according to the principle of separating themselves from the government and socializing their operations.

The project of streamlining and reducing organs should proceed along with the projects to restructure the composition of their staff members and to improve their proficiency. Generally speaking, the quality of government organs' personnel is quite good, and they also have some administrative experience and are specialized in various fields. Thus, their placement should be properly arranged when their organs are being streamlined. They should be given the necessary training so that these personnel can be useful in some other areas. Some people may be assigned to grass-roots units to reinforce their departments in charge of business administration, taxation, and law enforcement. Some may be assigned to work at professional establishments' entity-type corporations; however, the work they do there must have nothing to do with their original units. The conduct of taking advantage of one's power to engage in commercial business or seek private interests is strictly prohibited. Some personnel should be encouraged to leave government organs to set up tertiary industries themselves. Temporary personnel and personnel borrowed or transferred from other units should be earnestly screened and discharged. The retirement system should also be firmly

implemented, but the retirees must be cared for politically and in terms of their livelihood.

When this session is over, the State Council's plan for organizational reform must be firmly executed. Local governments' plans for organizational reform should also be executed when these plans have been approved by their higher authorities. Organizational reform is a formidable and complex project. The current reform is only the first important step. Since county-level organs have gone on for many years with their reform and they have accumulated useful experiences, and counties' economic operations are basically regulated by the market, they may make bigger strides in their reform.

We have comparatively little experience in reforming the organizations at and above the provincial level. So, the current reform measures are of an interim nature. We will continue the reform in this regard henceforth on the basis of summing up experience constantly. After streamlining the administration, the responsibility of the government has become heavier, not lighter. The governments at all levels must seriously promote honesty and diligence among government functionaries. Government functionaries should seriously study and constantly improve their knowledge of the current policies and their vocational ability. It is necessary to strengthen administrative discipline and economic discipline, ensure that government decrees are known to all concerned, and correct the phenomena of disregarding orders and bans, so that all policies are truly implemented. We should further improve our work style, look into the public feeling, handle things impartially, and seriously overcome bureaucracy and formalism. During the entire course of reform and opening up, we should resolutely regard the anticorruption struggle as an important task, with emphasis on investigation and handling of law and discipline violation cases involving leading organs, leading cadres and personnel of economic management, law-enforcement, and supervisory departments. Major cases of embezzlement, bribe-taking, and serious dereliction of duty must be thoroughly investigated and handled and those to blame must be punished according to law no matter who they are. [applause]

We should continue to make great efforts to correct the irregularities of various departments, trades, and professions, and investigate and punish the corrupt personnel who openly take advantage of their power to extort money or things and who refuse to offer service without receiving bribe. [applause]

The anticorruption struggle should be based on strengthening the legal system and integrated with the institution and improvement of various other systems. All government functionaries must wholeheartedly serve the people, be honest in performing official duties, exercise self-discipline, and work selflessly for the public interests. Leading cadres should particularly set an example and regard diligence and honesty as important criteria for appraising cadres' job performance. During the course of organizational reform, it is strictly prohibited

to rush promoting cadres or to divide up and seize state property. Violators of this prohibition should be sternly dealt with. [applause]

Five: We should take economic construction as the central task to promote social advances in all fields

During the entire course of socialist modernization, the government should focus its work on the central task of economic construction, strive to promote an all-around development of social undertakings, and achieve social advances in all fields. It is necessary to earnestly step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The building of spiritual civilization includes two aspects—the ideological and moral construction and the scientific and cultural development. The spiritual civilization permeates the building of material civilization and exists in all realms of social life. The development of market economy and the opening wider to the outside world have set new demands for the building of spiritual civilization. We should arm the vast number of our cadres and people with the theory on building a socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should integrate the ideological education in patriotism, collectivism, and socialism with the education in history and national conditions to arouse patriotic zeal; enhance the cohesion capability of the Chinese nation; firm our faith in building a socialism with Chinese characteristics; boost the pride, self-confidence, sense of historic mission, and sense of responsibility of our nation, and cultivate a new generation of socialists who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

We must energetically educate the people to attach importance to public conduct and professional ethics and make efforts to develop good social habits. We should encourage the people to do their jobs properly and improve professional competence and performance. In the field of theoretical and cultural work, we must persist in serving the people and socialism; uphold the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought to contend; inherit and carry forward the Chinese nation's fine ideological and cultural traditions; and actively assimilate the best of progressive civilizations of all countries. Moreover, we must encourage the study of philosophic, social science, and Marxist theory; attach importance to training and improving middle-aged and young theoretical workers; work hard to explore major theoretical and practical issues concerning reform, opening up, and modernization; and continue to develop literature, art, journalism, publishing, radio and television broadcast, and other cultural services so that cultural workers' enthusiasm and creativity can be fully mobilized. We should also encourage them to go deep into the realities of life to reflect the spirit of the time as well as the people's will and sentiments, and to produce more wholesome, lively, and colorful spiritual products for society so that the people's vision can be broadened and their temperament can be refined. We must intensify the construction of

libraries, museums, science and technology halls, cultural centers, and facilities of the like so that there will be more facilities for grass-roots cultural and recreational activities, masses in cities and rural areas will be guided to carry out all kinds of lively cultural and recreational activities. We must deepen the restructuring of the system of cultural management, encourage the public to sponsor cultural activities, nurture and develop markets with wholesome cultural products. For cultural and art departments that need support, the state will give them the necessary financial assistance.

When formulating our policies for promoting cultural development, we must make sure that they are in line with the needs of the development of our market economy, and that the features of the spiritual products must be beneficial to society. We must correctly balance economic and social benefits. We must attach a high degree of importance to building a socialist democratic and legal system. Democracy is an essential characteristics of socialism. We must actively promote the construction of a democratic system which is compatible with the situation of China to make sure that the rights of the vast number of people as the masters of their country can be safeguarded. Governments at all levels must voluntarily accept the supervision of the people's congresses and their standing committees of the corresponding levels. People's consultative organs, democratic parties, and mass organizations must give play to the roles they play in providing democratic consultations and exercising democratic supervision. We must establish and improve our democratic operating procedures, attach importance to decision research and consultations. Before making a major decision, the views of people in all quarters must be extensively sought so that our decisions are reached more democratically and scientifically. We must open and unclog the channels through which the government establishes its ties with the masses, and attach importance to the complaints which the masses express in their letters and visits so that we can promptly understand the masses' views of the government and their requests and so that the masses' rational proposals will be seriously adopted. We must improve our democratic management system and earnestly bring into play the roles played by workers' congresses, residents' committees, and villagers' committees so that we can continue to enliven grass-roots units' democratic life.

We must strengthen legal construction and particularly perfect economic legislation to institutionalize and codify into laws the successful reform policies and experience in order to consolidate the achievements of reform and safeguard the orderly progress of reform. We must propose as soon as possible draft laws for regulating operation of the market. At the same time, we must step up enactment of relevant administrative laws and regulations and more effectively use the legal means to regulate economic relations. Governments at all levels should conduct administration and handle their business in strict accordance with the law. All public personnel should take the lead in studying and understanding laws

and become models in observing and enforcing the law. We must continue to deepen education in democracy and the legal system among all citizens, enhance their sense of law, and use law to regulate social behavior.

Improving social order affects the vital interests of the broad masses. It is also a prerequisite to the smooth progress of reform, opening, and economic construction. Over the last several years, we have done a tremendous amount of work and scored success in improving social order through comprehensive measures. However, currently social order in a number of places is still not good enough. In a few places, problems are quite serious. Major criminal cases and ugly social phenomena have not been effectively controlled. We must, in light of the new characteristics of the social order, take further steps to improve social order through comprehensive measures, strengthen the function of the people's democratic dictatorship, and sternly crack down on different kinds of criminal offenses and serious economic crimes in accordance with the law. We must resolutely launch struggles to ban prostitution; production and distribution of pornographic products; abduction of women and children for sale; planting, transporting, selling, or using illegal drugs; gathering people for gambling; or using superstition to victimize people and swindle out their money. We must foster the fine traditions of relying on the masses to improve social order. We must bring about the integration of the organs of dictatorship and the broad masses to achieve mass prevention of crimes and maintenance of social order.

We must earnestly carry out family planning and environmental protection. Our country is currently in the peak period of population growth. On top of this, the restructuring of the industries and the development of a market economy have led to a rapid increase in the floating population in urban and rural areas. The task of family planning is very heavy and also quite difficult. While concentrating on economic construction, governments at all levels must on no account relax family planning work. We must implement the current family planning policy and carry out the work of family planning in rural areas in particular. Family planning is a mass work affecting thousands upon thousands of households. We must deepen propaganda and education and at the same time earnestly strengthen leadership. We must implement a system under which leaders are held responsible for the attainment of certain objectives during their tenures, raise the technological and service standards, provide better parental care, and institute sound practice in bringing up children. In the next five years, the average natural population growth rate should be kept at about 13 per 1,000. We must concern ourselves with the work on women, children, and the elderly. We must make a success of the Fourth World Women's Congress to be held in Beijing in 1995. [applause]

Environmental protection is a question of concern for all mankind. Therefore, we should adhere to the principle that plans for economic construction, urban and rural

construction, and environmental construction be carried out simultaneously. We should have a comprehensive program for improving urban and rural environment. We should further improve our environmental laws and regulations; strengthen environmental supervision and management; actively prevent industrial pollution; protect and rationally use various kinds of natural resources such as land, mineral products, oceans, forests, and water; accelerate the pace of tree planting to make forests, guarantee the quality of planting, put a stop to indiscriminate felling of trees, raise the rate of forest cover, and conscientiously do a good job in preventing natural disasters and reducing losses resulting from them. We should make efforts to develop public health services and sports and physical culture, accelerate the management system of health services, establish a brand new medical care insurance system in urban areas, improve the system of cooperative medical care in the countryside, strengthen medical administration, strengthen labor protection, and attach importance to the control of diseases which seriously endanger the health of people; we should show concern and support for the work relating to the handicapped people, strive to improve their working and living conditions, launch all types of mass sports activities in both urban and rural areas, raise the economic level, and strengthen the physique of the nation. The Chinese people and government support Beijing's bid to host the Olympic games in the year 2000. To this end, we will do everything necessary within our power. [applause]

We will actively advance national defense modernization. In the past five years, new progress has been made in regularizing, revolutionizing, and modernizing the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. In the days to come, while concentrating on economic construction, we will continue to strengthen national defense modernization. The Chinese PLA should carry forward its good traditions; take the road of army building with Chinese characteristics in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thinking for army building in the new period; strive to do a good job in various fields of construction and reform in accordance with the requirement that all army units must be qualified politically and competent militarily and that they must have a fine style of work, maintain strict discipline, and be assured of adequate logistical support; adhere to the strategic principle of taking active preventive measures; and continually strengthen its operational and defense capabilities under the present conditions. Army units should actively participate in national economic construction, train dual-purpose personnel, support scientific research for national defense and the production of military industry, combine the production of military and civilian products, and give play to the role of military industry in the modernization drive. Governments at all levels must give massive support to work in the army; expand national defense education; raise the people's awareness of the importance of national defense; successfully carry out their work relating to the militias and the reserves; strengthen the reserve force for national defense; launch

deepgoing activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and to support the army and cherish the people; consolidate and develop the army-government unity and the army-civilian unity; and strengthen the building of the People's Armed Police, public security departments, and state security departments in order to safeguard the security of the state and social stability.

We should continually develop great unity among the people of all nationalities across the nation. Ours is a unified multinational state. The core to consolidating and developing great unity among the people of all nationalities across the nation under the new historical circumstances lies in accelerating economic development in minority-nationality areas and promoting the common prosperity of all nationalities. We should continue to implement the state's preferential policy for minority nationalities and minority-nationality areas and increase investment in minority-nationality areas. When making arrangements for key projects, it is necessary to integrate the industrial policy with rational geographical distribution to give play to the minority-nationality areas' edge in resources and strengthen inter-departmental aid from economically developed regions to minority-nationality areas. Minority-nationality areas should increase the intensity of reform and opening up to the outside world, build up stamina for economic development, earnestly implement the Law on National Autonomy, safeguard the autonomous rights of minority-nationality areas and autonomous regions, as well as the rights of equality among nationalities, conscientiously implement the policy toward religions, administer religious affairs in accordance with the law, strengthen national unity, and uphold the motherland's unification. This conforms to the common interests and aspiration of the people of all nationalities across the country. By relying on the unity and struggle of the people of all nationalities, we will surely be able to open up an even more glorious future for the Chinese nation. [applause]

Six: Actively advance the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland

The reunification of the motherland is the common wish of all Chinese people, including compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, as well as Overseas Chinese. We should unswervingly strive for the early reunification of the motherland in line with the policy of peaceful reunification and "one country, two systems." According to the joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue signed by the Chinese and British Governments, our country will resume the exercising of sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997. [applause] It is China's sacred right. On no account shall we allow interference and sabotage [po huai] with it. [applause]

China and the United Kingdom signed the Joint Declaration in 1984, and their cooperation on the Hong Kong issue originally was good; however, the governor of Hong Kong, with the support of the British Government,

perfidiously and unilaterally proposed a program last October for major changes in the current Hong Kong political system. This action went against the spirit of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, against Britain's commitment to gradually bring the political system in Hong Kong in line with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] of the PRC, and against the relevant understandings that the Chinese and British Governments have reached.

The Hong Kong Basic Law was a result of the full implementation of democracy. In reality, the action taken by the British Hong Kong authorities in violation of the Basic Law is to create disorder and impede Hong Kong's smooth transfer of political power and a smooth transition; it is not a matter of democracy. We have all along called for active efforts to bring about Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability, and we hope for cooperation, not confrontation; but the Chinese Government will never barter away its principles. [applause]

Now the British side has again created man-made obstacles to cooperation. The British Government alone will be held responsible for all the serious consequences arising therefrom. [applause]

Since the Chinese and Portuguese Governments signed their joint declaration on the Macao issue in 1987, cooperation between the two sides has always been good. The Basic Law for the Macao SAR of the PRC has been drafted and will be submitted to the current session for consideration. We believe that the smooth transfer of political power in Macao and its steady transition will surely be fulfilled through joint efforts by China and Portugal. [applause]

Taiwan is an inalienable, integral part of the sacred territory of our country. It is the common aspirations of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to fulfill the peaceful reunification of the motherland. We have taken note of the fact that economic relations, trade, and personnel exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have continuously expanded through their joint efforts. Routine contacts between civilian organizations have also made progress. Both sides should continue to make efforts to promote economic and cultural exchanges and expedite direct postal services, direct trade, and direct navigation. We advocate that both sides hold talks as soon as possible on bringing hostility between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait to an end and gradually fulfilling peaceful reunification. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will put the cardinal principle of the interests of the nation above everything else and make a positive response. Above all, we place our hopes on the people of Taiwan. The forces advocating Taiwan independence on and off the island have resurged in recent years. Certain international forces have also deliberately created obstacles to impede China's peaceful reunification. They cannot but arouse serious concern by the Chinese Government and all the Chinese people. We are resolutely opposed to any form

of two China's or one China and one Taiwan; and we will take all necessary drastic measures to stop any activities aimed at making Taiwan independent and splitting the motherland. [applause]

Seven: On our country's diplomatic work

In the past five years, the Chinese Government steadfastly implemented a peaceful foreign policy, overcame various difficulties, experienced changes taking place in the international situation, went through rigorous trials, created a favorable external environment for reform, opening up, and modernization in our country, and made due contributions to opposing hegemonism and power politics, maintaining world peace, and promoting common development. Establishing and expanding friendly relations with every other country in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence is the basic policy governing our country's diplomatic work. In the past five years, we established or restored diplomatic ties with 30 countries. The total number of countries that have established diplomatic ties with China has reached 155 by now. Our international contacts get more and more extensive; our international prestige gets better and better; and we have friends all over the world. [applause]

Actively developing good-neighborly and friendly relations with our neighboring countries, and working for a peaceful surrounding environment, are the center of China's diplomatic efforts. Currently, our relations with our neighboring countries are developing very well and in an all-round manner. Sino-Japanese relations are developing healthily and steadily; our traditional friendship with the DPRK has been cemented and strengthened; establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Republic of Korea has laid a foundation for developing full relations between the two countries. China has resumed diplomatic relations with Indonesia, established diplomatic relations with Brunei and Singapore, and our relations with the ASEAN member countries have developed in an all-round manner. Sino-Vietnamese relations have been normalized; our traditional friendship with Pakistan, Bangladesh, and other South Asian countries have been strengthened; Sino-Indian relations have markedly improved and developed. China has established new relations with Russia; relations between the two countries have broad prospects for further development. China has established friendly and cooperative relations with newly independent former republics of the Soviet Union. Some border problems exist between China and a few of our neighboring countries. Some of these problems have been solved and negotiations are being held on some others and positive progress has been made. On the issue of the Nansha [Spratly] Islands, whose sovereignty belongs to China, China has called for jointly developing the islands while each country reserves its own views, and China is willing to work for the long-term stability, mutual interests, and cooperation in the South China Sea region. China and the large numbers of developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have

extended sympathy and support to each other in preserving national independence and sovereignty, in opposing foreign interference, and in striving for common development. New progress has been made in our friendly and cooperative relations.

China has become a formal observer of the nonaligned movement and our cooperative relations with the 77-nation group have continued to develop. However, the international situation may change. China, as always, will continue to strengthen its friendship and cooperation with developing countries—this is a basic point of China's foreign policy. After going through a tortuous period, China's relations with Western countries have begun to restore and improve gradually. High-level political exchanges and consultations have begun; progress has been made in the cooperation in the economic, trade, and international fields. China is willing to continue to develop friendly and cooperative relations with Western countries on the basis of mutual respect, mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and seeking common ground while reserving differences, and to seek the point of merger of our common interests. China has always valued [zhong shi] relations with the United States. We believe that as long as the U.S. Government abides by [zun xun] the principles contained in the three Sino-U.S. communiques, we can remove obstacles to the continued improvement and development in the relations between the two countries.

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China has always abided by the UN Charter and its purposes and principles. China has made positive efforts to preserve world peace and stability, to seek political solutions to regional conflicts and international disputes, to promote world disarmament, and to promote joint development by all countries. China has always called for resolving regional conflicts through negotiations and is against using force and foreign countries' armed interference. China has done its share in reaching the Paris peace agreement, which is designed to bring a total political solution to the Cambodian problem. China hopes the four sides in Cambodia would give primary consideration to the interests of its people and bring about national reconciliation and domestic peace.

China is concerned about and supports the solving of the Middle East issue and will continue to make efforts to advance the Middle East peace process. We hope armed conflicts in former Yugoslavia and other regions would be justly solved through peace negotiations. We have always called for effective reduction of armament and effective arms control based on the principle of being fair, reasonable, comprehensive, and balanced. However, we are firmly opposed to using arms control and arms sale as a means to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

China officially joined the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons last year and again signed the Convention for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

this year, drawing universal applause from the international community. We welcome START II, signed between the United States and Russia, and hope to see it truly implemented. We always stand for increased international cooperation in economic development and environmental protection. China has officially joined the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group and is ready to further develop economic cooperation with countries in the Asian-Pacific region on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil last year, China stated its position on putting equal importance on environmental protection and economic development, which was greeted with broad approval from the international community. We are ready to continue our efforts in this regard.

China attaches importance to the human rights issue, and is willing to work together with the international community for the realization of the United Nations' aim of protecting and promoting human rights and basic freedoms. Respect and protection of human rights, in the final analysis, fall under the realm of a nation's sovereignty. Facts show that the use of the human rights issue to interfere in other countries' internal affairs enjoys no popular support. [applause]

The universal realization of mankind's human rights and basic freedoms can be effectively promoted only when the political, economic, and social systems and the historical, religious, and cultural characteristics of all countries are respected, and when discussion and cooperation on the question are conducted on an equal footing and in the spirit of mutual understanding and seeking common ground while reserving differences.

Deputies, the break-up of the Soviet Union marked the end of the bipolar structure, and the world is moving in the direction of multipolarization. It is possible to avoid a new world war for a long time to come; however, various destabilizing factors are increasing. Some countries and regions are faced with severe political, economic, and social crises and worsening national disintegration and armed conflicts. The gaps between South and North—between rich and poor—have further widened. Hegemonism and power politics remain. Contradictions among developed countries and between them and developing countries have become even more complicated. Worldwide economic competition has become even more fierce, and the world is still not stable; the achievements of peace and development, which all people long for, still face formidable challenges.

The establishment of a new world order accords with the strong desires of people around the world. The Chinese Government stands for the establishment of a peaceful, stable, just, and rational new world order based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We believe that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are entitled to participate in the discussions and settlement of international affairs as equal members of the international community. No big country should bully

the small, and no strong country should dominate the weak, or the rich repress the poor.

Every country has the right to choose the social system, ideology, economic model, and path of development that suits its conditions, without intervention by other countries. International disputes must be settled by peaceful means, and the use of force or threat of force must be opposed.

It is necessary to change the existing unfair and unreasonable economic order and replace it with a new international order—and a new economic order—based on equality and mutual benefit. The Chinese people are ready to make, together with people all over the world, unremitting efforts to safeguard world peace and promote human progress.

Deputies, we are at a crucial period in which we are accelerating reform, opening up, and the modernization drive. In the next five years, based on our great achievements in reform, opening to the outside world, and the modernization drive that we have scored over the past 14 years, we will take a major stride forward in establishing a socialist market economic structure, open wider to the outside world, and fulfill our objective of quadrupling our GNP ahead of schedule to bring our national economy to a new level. At the present time in our country, we have a logical administration and harmony among the people, and all undertakings are flourishing. Good prospects for modernization construction are appearing before the people of all nationalities. Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the guidelines of the party's 14th National Congress, let us rally more closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, enhance our enthusiasm, work with one heart and one mind, advance in a pioneering spirit, and strive arduously to wrest new victories in the socialist modernization drive. [applause]

#### Reaction to Li Peng's Comments on Reunification

OW1503104893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1002  
GMT 15 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng's exposition on reunification of the motherland in his government work report delivered this morning has aroused strong reactions among the more than 2,800 deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) and nearly 2,000 members of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The 800-character speech was accorded applause five times. The audience burst into thunderous applause when he said, "the British side now created obstacles for cooperation and the British Government shall be held exclusively responsible for all serious consequences arising from its action."

Last October, Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten, with support of the British Government, perfidiously and unilaterally raised a program for major changes in the current political system in the territory.

Just before the Chinese and British sides would hold talks on the issue after consultations, the British Hong Kong authorities suddenly gazetted last Friday [12 March] the draft legislation on arrangements of 1994/95 election in Hong Kong based on Patten's so-called "constitutional package".

In response to the serious action of the British side, Li Peng issued the statement above today.

He stressed that on July 1, 1997 China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong. This is China's sacred right, and should never be interfered and jeopardized.

Deputies to the current NPC and CPPCC National Committee members strongly denounced the move of the British side in the past days.

When Premier Li Peng said that with joint efforts of the Chinese and Portuguese Governments, the transfer of power and transition in Macao will proceed smoothly, the audience applauded again.

The applause broke out another time when Li said as the forces both on and off the Taiwan Island advocating independence of Taiwan have surfaced again, the Chinese Government will take strong measures to prevent any actions aimed at bringing about independence of Taiwan and severing it from the motherland.

#### **State Council To Submit Reform Bill to NPC**

HK1503030093 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
15 Mar 93 p 2

[Report by WEN WEI PO news team: "Institutional Reform Bill To Be Submitted to NPC"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—According to authoritative sources here, the State Council will submit its institutional reform scheme, which will include a number of bold reform steps, to the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC]. According to the scheme, the number of institutions under the State Council will be substantially reduced from 86 to 59; and the number of nonstanding bodies under the State Council will be cut down by an even larger margin from 85 to 26. The number of staff in all institutions under the State Council will be reduced by about 20 percent. The State Council is also determined to complete the streamlining within this year.

According to sources, the scheme will be explained by Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, to the plenary session of the NPC on the morning of 16 March.

Reportedly, the State Council's institutional reform scheme includes reforms in different aspects. For

example, regarding the reform of the comprehensive economic departments. Such existing comprehensive economic departments as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the People's Bank of China will be maintained. In order to strengthen the coordination over major issues in the operation of the national economy, the State Economic and Trade Commission will be established on the basis of the existing Economic and Trade Office of the State Council.

**Regarding the reform of the specialized economic departments.** The Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry will be changed into an economic entity. After the ministry is disbanded, the Corporation of Aeronautics Industry and the Corporation of Astronautics Industry will be set up.

The Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Textile Industry will be changed into trade federations. After the ministries are disbanded, the General Federation of Light Industry and the General Federation of Textile Industry will be set up. Their main function will be to conduct planning and coordination within the trades and to implement the relevant industrial policies.

Those to be maintained as administrative departments include the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will be renamed the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation. The Ministry of Energy Resources will be disbanded and the Ministry of Power Industry and the Ministry of Coal Industry will be set up. At the same time, the China National Coal Mine Corporation will be disbanded. The Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry will be disbanded, and the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of Electronics Industry will be set up. At the same time, the China Electronics Industry Corporation will also be disbanded. In order to promote the establishment of a unified market for consumer goods and production materials and to facilitate commodity circulation, it has been decided that the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Materials and Equipment will be disbanded and the Ministry of Domestic Trade established. According to the scheme, seven of the 18 existing specialized economic departments under the State Council will be disbanded and five new departments will be set up. In general, the number of staff for each industrial department will be between 200 and 300 people. Aside from the abovementioned institutional adjustments, the State Council will maintain its General Office and Auditing Administration according to the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the State Council Organic Law. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the State Commission for Economic Restructuring, the State

Commission of Science and Technology, the State Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of Supervision, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Personnel, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, the Ministry of Public Health, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the State Family Planning Commission, and the State Education Commission will be maintained.

**Regarding the organs and working organs directly under the State Council.** Reforms will be carried out in three categories. First, some organs and working organs directly under the State Council will be maintained. Second, some organs and working organs will be merged into relevant ministries or commissions as state bureaus under these ministries or commissions. Third, some will be merged into the ministries or commissions concerned as their functional organs.

According to sources, the institutional reform will be a nationwide reform. After reform is carried out at the central level, corresponding reform will also be carried out in local governments at all levels.

**Editorial on 'Special Significance' of 8th NPC**  
*HK1503023093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Mar 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "NPC Tasks"]

[Text] The Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) convenes its first session today in the Great Hall of the People.

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), a consulting organization of representatives from all walks of life in China, also began its annual meeting in Beijing yesterday.

During the two-week session, the law-makers of the country's top legislature will elect new leadership for the NPC, the State, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the State Council.

However, what distinguishes this year's session from the last four annual sessions is not the election of new leaders alone. Other items on the agenda also lend a special significance to the session.

They include:

- Revising the country's Constitution;
- Examining the Draft Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and,
- Assessing the performance of the outgoing government and mapping out the blue-print for the incoming one.

This year's session shoulders the historic mission of "inheriting the past and starting the future."

Looking back at the past five years, the People's Republic went through various rigorous tests brought about by both domestic and international events. The 1.1 billion Chinese people should feel proud of its record.

While most of the world's major economies are struggling in recessions or setbacks of some kind, the country's economy has reemerged on a high-speed development track after going through a three-year rectification.

The country's huge market potential has been acknowledged by an increasing number of foreign companies, which have been vying with each other to invest in the country. And China, in an even more favourable international and domestic situation in the so-called "post-Cold-War" era, has established friendly and co-operative relations with more foreign countries.

What is most noteworthy, however, is the "whirlwind" initiated by Deng Xiaoping during his trip to South China at the beginning of last year, which has unleashed unprecedented energies in the country's economic and social development and set off a new surge of the reform and open policy across the nation.

The 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) last October directed the country's reforms at the target of the establishment of a socialist market economy. Economic development has been exalted as the central task of the Party and the country.

It is believed that the legislature and the next government will not simply take up that valuable heritage. They will further develop it.

The most significant step to be taken by the NPC in the next two weeks is to write the "socialist market economy" into the Constitution, so as to provide a legal basis for the pursuit of that objective.

Accelerating the national economy, furthering the reforms and opening the country wider to the outside world again will be the dominating themes of the session. At the same time, maintaining sustained, stable and co-ordinated development will also be given much emphasis.

The annual growth rate of the gross national product (GNP) during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95) will be readjusted from the present 6 percent up to around 9 percent.

Concrete measures are also expected from the session in restructuring government institutions, in enhancing socialist democracy and in combating corruption.

The history of the People's Republic is turning to a new chapter. As a Chinese saying goes: "Time is not turning back and one can not afford to lose a historic opportunity." It is believed that the ongoing NPC and CPPCC

sessions will help the nation mount a fast track in its development and, in turn, help the world in its quest for peace and prosperity.

**NPC Deputy: UK 'Sabotaging' Hong Kong Talks**  
*OW1403160293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445*  
*GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—Professor Wu Dakun, a deputy to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), here today expressed indignation over the publication of Hong Kong governor's constitutional package.

In an interview with XINHUA, Wu said the act of the Hong Kong British authorities was aimed at sabotaging negotiations between China and Britain.

Governor Chris Patten gazetted his constitutional package last Friday [12 March].

"The act has not only disrupted preparations for Sino-British negotiations but also created barriers for future bilateral cooperation," said Wu, a member of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and a professor at the People's University of China.

He said Hong Kong governor's act was supported by the British Government.

"The British side is unwilling to see smooth transition of the sovereignty of Hong Kong and it will have to bear the historical responsibility," he said.

He noted that the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the agreements and understanding on Hong Kong issue between China and Britain are outcome of serious negotiations. The Basic Law not only embodies the spirit of the Sino-British Joint Declaration but also reflects the will of the whole Chinese nation, including Hong Kong compatriots. Prior to the adoption of the law by the National People's Congress, he noted, opinions were solicited among the people across the country including Hong Kong.

The Chinese Government will put into practice the concept of "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong after 1997 and is confident of maintaining stability and prosperity there. "Any attempt to sabotage Hong Kong's smooth transition of the sovereignty will be proven as useless," Wu said.

**Hong Kong Deputies React**

*OW1503093793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0913*  
*GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA)—The recent publication by the British Hong Kong authorities of their draft legislation on arrangements for the 1994-1995 election in Hong Kong has aroused indignation among

Hong Kong deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), whose first session is now in progress here.

The deputies pointed out that the British Hong Kong authorities once again violated the relevant agreements and understandings already reached between China and Britain, persisted in confrontation, undermined the basis for Sino-British cooperation and created obstacles for the smooth transfer of power and transition in Hong Kong in 1997.

Li Liansheng, president of the Hong Kong Federation of New Territories Social Organizations and vice-president of Association for the Stability of Hong Kong, said that, since Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten raised his "constitutional package" last October, many people from all circles in Hong Kong have criticized the governor, saying the move violated the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong, the principle of convergence with the basic law, and the relevant agreements and understandings already reached between China and Britain.

The Hong Kong authorities, however, ignore the popular will and international credibility and go farther and farther on the road of confrontation.

Analyzing the essence of Chris Patten's "constitutional package", Li said, "historical records show that, when colonialists withdrew from their colonies, they invariably tried all means possible to create troubles, such as creating contradictions among ethnic groups, leaving latent unstable factors and using up local financial resources.

"What the British Hong Kong authorities are doing is just an old trick. The British Government has no sincerity at all in Sino-British cooperation," Li said.

Zeng Decheng, deputy publisher of the Hong Kong-based TA KUNG PAO, said that Hong Kong people long for stability, prosperity and smooth transition, but the British Hong Kong authorities' policy of "three violations" has undermined the basis for Sino-British talks and, in turn, undermined the basis for the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, and will adversely affect Hong Kong's economy and its people's confidence in the city's future.

He said the key for resuming Sino-British cooperation lies in whether the British Government would be willing to restore its international credibility.

Liu Yiu-chu, an advisor on Hong Kong affairs, said the British side put forward suggestions for talks between the Chinese and British Governments, but the British Hong Kong authorities recently gazetted their draft legislation on arrangements for the 1994-95 election in Hong Kong.

"This shows that the British side has no sincerity in the talks and that they never hold themselves responsible for the interests of Hong Kong," Liu said.

## Eighth CPPCC National Committee

### XINHUA Describes History of CPPCC

OW1403012293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103  
GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is an extensive patriotic united front organization founded in 1949 jointly by the Communist Party of China (CPC), democratic parties, individuals without party affiliation, people's organizations, and personages from various social circles.

The CPPCC is also called the "New Political Consultative Conference" to differentiate it from the old political consultative conference held in 1946. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1945, the CPC and the Kuomintang decided during their negotiations held in Chongqing to convene a political consultative conference to organize a new government. The conference was convened on January 10, 1946 and attended by representatives of the CPC, the Kuomintang, the Democratic League, the Youth Party and noted public figures. In November of the same year, the Kuomintang unilaterally proclaimed the convening of a "National Assembly" in violation of the resolution of the political consultative conference, which was thus disbanded.

The first plenary session of the CPPCC was held in Beijing between September 21 and 30, 1949, exercising the functions and powers of the later-formed National People's Congress (NPC), China's legislature. The first CPPCC session adopted the "Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference," proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and elected the committee of the central people's government of the PRC with Mao Zedong as its chairman. It also decided the national flag and anthem, elected the first national committee of the CPPCC, and set October 1 as National Day.

CPPCC continues to exist as an organization of the People's Democratic United Front while ceasing to function as the country's legislature after the first session of the NPC was convened in 1954.

So far, the CPPCC has had seven national committees, which have held their annual meetings in Beijing. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao and Li Xiannian served successively as chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

In session currently in Beijing is the Eighth National Committee of the CPPCC.

To date, the CPPCC is an organization for patriotic united front work under the leadership of the CPC. It consists of the CPC, eight democratic parties, democratic personages with no party affiliation, people's organizations, representatives from minority nationalities

and from all walks of life, representatives from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and returned Overseas Chinese, and specially invited people.

The CPPCC is an important instrument of socialist democracy in China's political life. In accordance with the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with sincerity and sharing weal and woe" between the CPC and the democratic parties and non-party personages, the CPPCC participates in political consultations on major state policies and important issues concerning the people's life, and exercises democratic supervision over the CPC and the government by making suggestions and criticism, so as to help state organs improve their work, raise efficiency and overcome bureaucracy. Such supervision differs from that of the national people's congress in that it has no legal effect.

Among the members of the CPPCC national committee and local committees, many are experienced statesmen, noted public figures, and experts and scholars in various fields. Apart from participating in consultations and discussions on state and local affairs, they are organized in a dozen special working groups devoted to international issues, culture, education, science and technology and legal affairs, among others. They make investigations and studies on important questions and put forward suggestions for the government.

### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Hails CPPCC

OW1303174293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1339 GMT 13 Mar 93

[14 March RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Hold Higher the Banner of a Patriotic United Front—Greeting the Opening of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee will be solemnly held in Beijing today. We wish to express our warm congratulations!

The five years since the First Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee were five unusual years in our country's historical development. During the past five years, the CPC has led and united people of all nationalities in the country, unswervingly adhered to the party's basic line of "one center and two basic points," helped make the country strong and prosperous, overcome difficulties, and advanced with giant strides along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Today, our country is marked by political and social stability and economic prosperity, and it has become one of the countries with the greatest vitality of development in the world.

During the past five years, the CPPCC has united various democratic parties, mass organizations, nongovernment patriotic individuals, and representatives of people of various nationalities on all fronts; discharged its functions of political consultation and democratic supervision; played an important role in carrying out reform, opening up, and promoting economic construction; and scored great achievements. Closely centering on the task of economic construction, the CPPCC has actively participated in government and political affairs and forwarded many important and valuable opinions and suggestions on building the "two civilizations," as well as on a series of major issues concerning the national economy and the people's livelihood. It has acted as a link between the party and government and the masses on all fronts, helped resolve contradictions, enhanced mutual understanding, and conducted a great deal of highly effective work in protecting and developing the political situation of stability and unity. It has given full play to its advantage of having extensive relations with people abroad; promoted mutual understanding with people abroad; made friends everywhere; expanded contacts with overseas Chinese, as well as with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao; and made very great contributions to augmenting national spirit, whipping up patriotic enthusiasm, and promoting the reunification of the motherland.

In this article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The unification of our country, the unity of our people, and the unity of our various nationalities—these are the basic guarantees for the sure triumph of our cause." Our party has attached great importance to the role played by the CPPCC in uniting people of various nationalities in the country and in participating in government and political affairs. The party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC is a basic political system of our country, as well as an important component of socialist democratic politics with Chinese characteristics. The CPPCC is an important organization for consolidating and expanding our country's revolutionary and patriotic united front, and it also is an important structure in our country's political system for advancing socialist democracy and exercising mutual supervision. It plays an unreplaceable role in the political life of our country. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the central leading group with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core has actively created conditions for the CPPCC to play the role of political consultation and democratic supervision, seriously listened to the opinions of various democratic parties and mass organizations on formulating major plans of the state and making important policy decisions, and supported and encouraged various democratic parties and mass organizations to express their views and speak without any inhibition. The party Central Committee has highly respected and paid close attention to the opinions of various democratic parties and mass organizations, and

it has sincerely accepted their criticisms and suggestions on shortcomings of party and government work. Various democratic parties and mass organizations have also actively expressed their views and forwarded many important and valuable opinions and suggestions, and they have truly given expression to the spirit of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," as well as to the spirit of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe."

Today, our country is grasping the opportunity to vigorously promote reform, opening up, and modernization. This is a glorious, great, and very arduous cause which relies on the joint arduous struggle of people of various nationalities on all fronts and which requires an even broader patriotic united front. In this great era, the party Central Committee earnestly hopes that the CPPCC will play an even greater role and make even greater contributions in promoting reform, opening up, and the building of modernization.

As an organization of the patriotic united front under the leadership of the party, the CPPCC is a representative of various fields. Its members include many first-rate experts and scholars who have a very high level of knowledge. It is a concentration of talent and wisdom, and it can greatly raise the quality of participation in government and political affairs. It features many representatives from various professions on all fronts, including veteran comrades of the CPC who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect; leading members of various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce; individuals from among various nationalities and religious circles; advanced models who have made significant achievements in the building of spiritual civilization and material civilization; noted individuals from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao; and representatives of overseas Chinese. This shows that it has a great advantage in establishing links with all sides, that it is capable of drawing on the collective wisdom of the masses and absorbing all useful ideas, and that it can create a lively situation of working with concerted efforts to promote reform and construction.

The current First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee is a meeting of the newly elected committee. The session will take part in deliberating on a government work report; discuss major policy issues on the country's political, economic, and social development for this year and the next five years; sum up and make arrangements for the work of the CPPCC; and elect and create a new leading body for the National CPPCC Committee. The session shoulders an important historical mission. We are convinced that all members taking part in the session will certainly hold higher the banner of a patriotic united front; actively participate in government and political affairs in the spirit of democracy, unity, and seeking truth, as well as the spirit of working hard to make progress; make this session a successful meeting; and make new contributions to promoting economic development, political stability, and the peaceful reunification of the motherland!

**CPPCC Sees Role in State for Hong Kong**

OW1303104593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031  
GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—The increased categories and number of national committee members from Hong Kong and Macao in the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) are intended for bigger involvement of compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao in China's state affairs, an official said here today.

Lu Zhichao, spokesman for the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, made the remarks at a press conference this afternoon, when asked why the single category of Hong Kong and Macao members in the CPPCC breaks into two and why the number of Hong Kong and Macao members increases by a big margin in the new National Committee of the CPPCC.

China will resume its sovereignty over Hong Kong in mid-1997 and that of Macao two years later, while the Eighth CPPCC National Committee will last beyond 1997, Lu noted. "due to consideration in this regard, the previous one category for both Hong Kong and Macao has been separated into two."

Meanwhile, as 1997 and 1999 are drawing near, he said, the contacts and exchanges between Hong Kong and Macao on one hand and the mainland on the other are bound to increase, along with an ever-growing interest of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots in the state affairs of China.

"As a way to better reflect their views on and to enhance their involvement in state affairs, the number of national committee members from Hong Kong and Macao has been increased by a big margin," Lu told the press.

The first session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee will open tomorrow afternoon and will last for 14 days.

Lu expressed the confidence that it will be characterized by the spirit of "democracy, a down-to-earth approach, unity and enterprising".

**CPPCC Committee Holds Preparatory Meeting**

OW1303094893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0936  
GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—The preparatory meeting of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this afternoon.

The meeting examined various preparation work for the first session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee which will open tomorrow in Beijing.

Ye Xuanping, vice-chairman of the Seventh National Committee of the CPPCC, presided over the meeting.

The preparatory meeting examined and approved the lists of Presidium's members of the CPPCC Eighth National Committee's first session and the Presidium's secretary-general.

The Presidium consists of 315 members including Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, Ye Xuanping and Wu Xueqian, vice-premier of the State Council. Its secretary-general is Song Demin.

Ye said that the list was produced as a result of several months' repeated discussions and consultations between the CPC Central Committee and representatives from various parties and circles, and then entrusted by the CPPCC Standing Committee, vice chairmen of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee examined the list, and finally submitted it over to the preparatory meeting for approval.

Today's meeting also approved the agenda for the CPPCC Eighth National Committee's first session which includes hearing of the work report of the Standing Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, attending the first session of the Eighth National People's Congress as observers, electing chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, and examining various decisions.

The first session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee is scheduled to be convened for 14 days.

The Eighth CPPCC National Committee has 2,093 members, 1,791 of whom attended the preparatory meeting.

At the beginning of today's meeting, all participants stood in silence to pay respects to the late previous CPPCC Chairman Li Xiannian, and Chairwoman Deng Yingchao and late Chinese Vice-President Wang Zhen who died yesterday.

Among those attending the preparatory meeting were also vice-chairmen of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

**Further on Preparatory Meeting**

OW1303133193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in  
Chinese 1042 GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held its preparatory meeting in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon [13 March].

The meeting was presided over by Ye Xuanping, vice chairman of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

Of the 2,093 members of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, 1,791 attended the meeting today.

Before commencement of the official agenda, all members stood up to mourn with deep grief the recent death of state Vice President Wang Zhen; and that last year of Li Xiannian and Deng Yingchao, respectively chairman and chairwoman of the Seventh and the Sixth CPPCC National Committees.

The agenda of today's preparatory meeting included two items: To examine and approve namelists of the Presidium and Secretaries General of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee; and to examine and approve the agenda and daily schedules of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee.

According to Ye Xuanping, during the selection of CPPCC members last autumn by the CPC Central Committee and various democratic parties; the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; patriotic personages without party affiliation; various departments under the party's Central Committee and the State Council; various people's organizations, provinces, autonomous regions; and municipalities, the candidacies of the Presidium and Secretaries General of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee were also simultaneously brought up for consideration. A preliminary namelist was produced after repeated consultations during the following few months. Authorized by the Standing Committee, the list was discussed and adopted by the chairmanship meeting of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee for recommendation to the preparatory meeting of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee for examination and adoption.

Voting by a show of hands, members adopted the namelists of the Presidium and Secretaries General totaling 315 names; and examined and approved the agenda and daily schedules of the current session.

According to the daily schedules, the 14-day session will open on 14 March and close on 27 March.

According to the agenda, the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee will hear the work report of the Standing Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee; attend the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress as observers; elect the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and standing committee members of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee; and examine and approve a report of the Motions Committee of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee on its examination of motions and other resolutions.

Vice chairmen of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee who attended the preparatory meeting included Fang Yi, Hong Xuezhi, Gu Mu, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu,

Ma Wenrui, Wang Enmao, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Cheng Siyuan, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ismail Amat, and Ding Guangxun.

**CPPCC Presidium Meets, Elects Li Ruihuan**  
*OW1303103093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1010 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, Ye Xuanping and 24 others were made today executive chairmen of the Presidium of the first session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) to be convened here tomorrow.

Li Ruihuan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), was also chosen to preside over meetings of executive chairmen.

The newly-formed Presidium for the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee held its first meeting this afternoon.

Presided over by Song Demin, secretary-general of the Presidium, the meeting discussed and passed a list of the executive chairmen of the Presidium and a list of presiders of executive chairmen meetings.

Chaired later by Li Ruihuan, the meeting passed a list of directors, deputy directors and members of the session's subcommittee for handling proposals.

The meeting also approved a list of deputy secretaries-general of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee's First Session.

Today, the executive chairmen of the Presidium also held a meeting, which passed the name of the presider of the opening meeting of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee and the list of executive chairmen and presiders of the following meetings of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the CPPCC, as well as the list of nonvoting delegates to the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee.

**Namelist of Executive Chairmen**

*OW1303131793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1041 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—Namelist of Executive Chairmen of the Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]

(Adopted by the First Meeting of the Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee on 13 March 1993)

Li Ruihuan, Ye Xuanping, Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme (Tibetan), Seypidin Aze (Uyghur), Hong Xuezhi, Yang Jingren (Hui), Zhou Peiyuan, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Ba Jin,

Liu Jingji, Qian Xuesen, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying (female), Su Buqing, Hou Jingru, Ding Guangxun, Dong Yinchu, Sun Fuling, Tse-kai Ann, Henry Ying Tung Fok, and Ma Man Kei.

#### Deputy Secretaries General List

OW1303131593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1047 GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—Namelist of Deputy Secretaries General of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]

(Adopted by the First Meeting of the Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee on 13 March 1993)

Ye Zhishan, Fang Rongxin, Shao Hengqiu, Zhao Weizhi, Liu Yandong (female), Zhao Wei (female), Zhu Zuolin, Zhang Qia, Lu Zhichao, Jing Shuping, Fan Kang, and Wu Xiuping.

#### Li Ruihuan Approved

OW1303130893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1048 GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—Name of the Person in Charge of the Meetings of the Executive Chairmen [chang wu zhu xi hui yi zhu chi ren 1603 0523 0031 1598 2585 6231 0031 2170 0086] of the Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]

(Adopted by the First Meeting of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee on 13 March 1993):

Li Ruihuan.

#### CPPCC Presidium Namelist

OW1303223493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—Namelist of the Presidium and the Secretary General of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]

(Adopted by the preparatory meeting of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee on 13 March 1993) (Totaling 315 people; arranged in the order of the number of strokes in the surname)

Ding Shisun, Ding Guangxun, Yu Hongliang [0060 3163 0081], Wan Guoshu, Ma Dayou, Ma Man Kei, Ma Pinfang [7456 0756 5364], Ma Liesun (Hui), Wang Hui [3769 1920], Wang Zhitai [3769 0037 3141], Wang Danfeng [3769 0030 7685] (female), Wang Wenyuan, Wang Guangmei (female), Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Fuzhi, Wang Yuzhao, Wang Shuyun, Wang Houde, Wang Hongchang [3769 3163 2490], Wang Jifu [3769 3444 1133], Wang Hengfeng [3769 1854 0023], Wang Shenying, Wang

Hongzhen, Wang Zhaohua, Wang Xijue, Wang Lizhi, Mao Zengdian [3029 2582 3329], Fang Rongxin, Kong Lingren (female), Ba Dai (Mongolian), Ba Jin, Batu Bagen (Mongolian), Deng Zhaoxiang, Shi Quan, Shi Bangding [4258 6721 1353] (Miao), Lu Qiang [4151 1730], Lu Bangzheng (Yi), Ye Danian [0673 1129 1628], Ye Zhishan, Ye Baoshan, Ye Xueping, Ye Duiyi, Tian Yinong, Tian Guangtao, Tian Maijiu, Tian Zhaowu, Bai Jinian, Feng Yuanwei (Yi), Feng Kexi [7458 0344 3556], Feng Hongshun [7458 1347 7311], Feng Lida (female), Feng Tiyun, Ning Guangkun [1337 0342 1024], Zhao Cunxin (Dai), Xing Yongning, Xing Chongzhi, Zhu Yuancheng [2612 0337 2052], Zhu Guangya, Zhu Zuolin, Hua Lianhui, Doje Cedain (Tibetan), Wu Cangping, Chong Sai-ping, Zhuang Fenggan, Liu Heng, Liu Bao [0491 6283], Liu Guangyun, Liu Shizeng [0491 0013 1073], Liu Hanzhen, Liu Bangrui, Liu Cunzhi, Liu Yandong (female), Liu Yiming [0491 0076 6900], Liu Yingming [0491 2019 2494], Liu Bingsen, Liu Haiqing, Liu Jingji, Guan Tao (female), Guan Shixiong, Jiang Ping, Jiang Jiafu (Zhuang), Jiang Jingbo [3068 2529 3134], An Shiwei (Hui), Tse-kai Ann, Sun Yannian [1327 1693 1628], Sun Fuling, Sun Minchu (Hani), Mai Ciqiu [7796 6337 3808], Gungtamcang (Tibetan), Rui Xingwen, Yan Qingqing, Yan Keqiang (Zhuang), Yan Zhongqin [0917 1813 0530], Su Xing, Su He (Mongolian), Su Buqing, Li Gang, Li Yi, Li Ziqi, Li Shiji (female), Li Donghai [2621 2639 3189], Li Jinpei, Li Zhensheng, Li Menghua, Li Luyi, Li Ruihuan, Li Liaoyuan [2621 5578 3293], Li Moan, Li Ganliu, Yang You, Yang Di, Yang Yongbin, Yang Guanghua, Yang Rudai, Yang Jiwan, Yang Zhengmin, Yang Side, Yang Jingren (Hui), Xiao Qian (Mongolian), Wu Jing, Wu Wenjun, Wu Shiduo, Wu Tingdong (Dong), Wu Ketai, Wu Xihai, Wu Xueqian, Wu Xiuping, Wu Zuqiang, Wu Weiran, He Dongchang, He Zhenliang, He Luli (female), Yu Guocong [0151 0948 3827], Gu Chaohao, Zou Chenglu, Wo Zuquan [3087 4371 0356], Shen Qiuwo, Shen Zulun, Shen Xiaxi (Hui), Song Zhiying, Song Kexiang [1345 0344 3276] (Tujia), Song Hongzhao, Song Demin, Qi Gong (Man), Zhang Quan (female), Zhang Ming, Zhang Qia, Zhang Jing [1728 4552], Zhang Cunhao, Zhang Qianjing, Zhang Jiye [1728 4764 1008] (Bai), Zhang Shigong, Zhang Boquan, Zhang Junqiu, Zhang Baoshun, Zhang Chunnan, Zhang Suwo (female), Zhang Qianer, Zhang Jingli, Zhang Yuanzhen (female, Man) Zhang Xinshi [1728 2450 2514], Lu Rongshu (Zhuang), Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme (Tibetan), Chen Zhongyin, Chen Qizhi, Chen Mingshao, Chen Bingquan, Chen Xuejun, Chen Rongti [7115 2837 1879], Chen Zupei, Chen Jiazhen [7115 1367 2182], Chen Nanxian, Chen Peilie [7115 1014 3525], Chen Binfan, Chen Mingshan, Chen Haozhu, Shao Hengqiu, Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub (Tibetan), Song Bu (Tu), Ming Yang, Luo Guanzong, Luo Haocai, Patiman Jiakulin (female, Kazakh), Yue Shucang [1471 2579 0221] (Man), Jin Jian [6855 7003], Jin Kaicheng, Jin Riguang [6855 2480 0342] (Korean), Jin Taijia, Jin Luxian, Zhou Yuliang (female), Zhou Tongshan, Zhou Shaozheng [0719 4801 6927], Zhou Tienong, Zhou Peiyuan, Zheng Wantong, Zheng Shouyi (female), Zheng Lizhi, Zong Huaide, Fang

Weizhong, Jing Shuping, Xiang Chaozong (Miao), Zhao Puchu, Zhao Xianshun, Zhao Weizhi, Zhao Qingfu [6392 1987 1133], Zhao Haifeng, Zhao Weichen (Man), Hu Sheng, Hu Zhengming [5170 2973 0682], Hu Rulei, Hu Eting, Hu Honglie [5170 7703 3525], Hou Jingru, Yu Lei, Yu Zeyou [0358 3419 3731], Hu Dianbang, Jiang Xiaoqin [1203 4562 3830] (female), Jiang Peilu, Jiang Xiasheng, Hong Xuezhi, Qiazha Qiangbachilie [1874 2089 1730 1572 6375 0441] (Tibetan), He Jingzhi, Qin Wenjun, Yuan Mu, Yuan Xingpei [5913 5887 7198], Yuan Longping, Du Benjie, Nie Weiping, Jia Yibin, Gu Yingqi, Qian Zhengying (female), Qian Weichang, Qian Liren, Qian Xuesen, Qian Jingren [6929 2529 0088], Xu Simin [1776 0934 3046], Xu Zhichun [1776 1807 4783], Xu Yingrui, Xu Zhaolong, Xu Zhantang [1776 1455 1016], Xu Chonghua, Xu Weicheng, Israel Epstein, Gao Tian, Gao Di, Gao Zhanxiang, Gao Xingmin, Gao Zhenjia, Gao Jingde [7559 2529 1795], Gao Zhenning, Guo Dongpo, Guo Xiuyi (female), Guo Xiuzhen (female), Tang Limin [0781 4539 3046], Tang Youqi, Tang Shubei, Tang Aoping, Tang Xiangqian, Pu Shan, Tan Jiazhen, Tan Haosheng, Tao Kaiyu [7118 7030 5940], Samding Doje Pamo (female, Tibetan), Huang Kun, Huang Daneng, Huang Ganying (female), Huang Keli, Huang Qizhang, Huang Qixing, Huang Junshan, Huang Liangchen, Mei Yangzheng [2734 7402 2973], Sawdanov Zayir (Uyghur), Pan Jun [4149 0193] (Yao), Yan Hongchen [7051 3163 5256], Liang Buting, Liang Shangli, Liang Huangzhou [2733 7806 5153], Liang Yuning (female, Zhuang), Peng Shaoyi, Peng Sixun (Tujia), Ge Zhicheng, Dong Youxian (female), Dong Yinchu, Jiang Zhenghua, Jiang Minkuan, Jiang Guanghua, Jiang Lijin (female), Han Xu, Han Shenggui (Hui), Han Meilin [7281 5019 2651], Han Peixin, Cheng Lianchang, Cheng Zhiqing [4453 6125 7230] (female), Fu Yuantian, Tong Fu, Zeng Jinyi, Xie Xide (female), Lu Ming, Xie Feng, Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdain Qoigyi Nyima (Tibetan), Cai Wenhao, Guan Zhongwei [4619 0112 0251], Liao Yanxiong, Liao Canhui, Liao Jingwen [1675 7234 2429] (female), Seypidin Aze (Uyghur), Li Yuhang, Jian Tiancong (Uyghur), Pan Beilei (female, Gaoshan), Henry Ying Tung Fok, Huo Maozheng (female), Dai Shuhe, Dai Ailian (female).

Secretary General

Song Demin

### First Session of Eighth CPPCC Opens 14 Mar

OW1403074693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731  
GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA)—The first plenary session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) opened here this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People.

A gathering of a new CPPCC National Committee members, the session will elect new leaders for this large patriotic united front organization in China.

Leaders of China's Communist Party and central government Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing and Hu Jintao attended today's meeting to extend their greetings on the opening of the session.

The meeting was presided over by Li Ruihuan, an executive chairman of the first session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee.

Li said that the current session is being held at a time when China's political situation is stable, its economy is developing rapidly and its reform and opening up to the outside world has entered a new stage after the convocation of the 14th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. He described the session as a very important one.

Li said the session will hear a work report by the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, elect chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee.

Members of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee will attend the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) as nonvoting delegates, hear and hold discussions on a government report and other documents of the NPC.

Entrusted by the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, Ye Xuanping, also an executive chairman of the first session, delivered a report on the work of the previous CPPCC National Committee, which is divided into eight parts covering unity strengthening, participation in consultations on state affairs, reunification of the motherland and development of non-governmental diplomatic relations, among others.

Thanks to the joint efforts, unity and cooperation of various parties, organizations, non-party democrats and people of all nationalities, he said, the Seventh CPPCC National Committee has successfully fulfilled its tasks.

Ye expressed his conviction that, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the Eighth CPPCC National Committee would surely make greater contributions to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The Seventh CPPCC sub-committee for handling proposals gave a written report at the session.

In the past five years, according to the report, the committee received a total of 9,627 proposals, of which 9,608 have been handled, 99.8 percent of the total. Many suggestions and opinions in the proposals have been adopted by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and relevant government departments.

Among those sitting on the rostrum were other executive chairmen of the session's Presidium. They are Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Jingren, Deng

Zhaoxiang, Zhao Pochu, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ding Guangxun, Dong Yinchu, Sun Fuling, Ann T.K., Henry Ying Tung Fok and Ma Man-kei.

The Eighth CPPCC National Committee has 2,093 members, of whom 1,911 attended today's opening session.

In attendance were some foreign diplomats, who came at the invitation of the CPPCC.

#### Leaders Attend Opening

OW1403195693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) opened this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

Entrusted by the Presidium, Li Ruihuan, executive chairman of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, presided over the opening ceremony.

Other executive chairmen of the session's Presidium, including Ye Xuanping, Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Jingren, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Pochu, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ding Guangxun, Dong Yinchu, Sun Fuling, Ziyi [Ann T.K.], Henry Ying Tung Fok, and Ma Man-kei were seated in the front row on the rostrum. Secretary General Song Demin was also seated at the front row.

Comrades Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao, Yao Yilin, Ding Guangen, Tian Jiyun, Li Lanqing, Li Tieying, Yang Baibing, Zou Jiahua, Qian Qichen, Wei Jianxing, Wen Jiabao, Wang Hanbin, Zhang Zhen, and Ren Jianxin attended the meeting to warmly extend their greetings on the opening of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee and were seated on the rostrum.

A large CPPCC emblem hung at the center of the rostrum with 10 red flags on each side. Evergreen trees and colorful flowers were placed in front of the rostrum. Members of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, who represent various localities and fronts, entered the venue of the session wearing red attendance identification tags.

The Eighth CPPCC National Committee has 2,093 members, of whom 1,985 reported for attendance with 1,911 attending today's opening session, thereby reaching a quorum.

At 1500, Li Ruihuan declared the opening of the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee. All

members stood up and a military band started to play the "National Anthem of the People's Republic of China."

Li Ruihuan said that the current session is being held during an excellent situation in which China's political situation is stable, its economy is developing rapidly, and its reform and opening up to the outside world have entered a new stage following the convocation of the 14th CPC National Congress. He said that the session is a very important one. The session will hear a work report by the Standing Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee and elect a chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee. All members will attend the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) as non-voting delegates, and they will listen to and hold discussions on a government report and other NPC documents.

Ye Xuanping, vice chairman of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, gave a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee at today's meeting.

Ye Xuanping said: Since the First Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, the CPPCC has united various democratic parties, mass organizations, non-party democratic individuals, and representatives of people of various nationalities and fronts. It also has unswervingly implemented the basic line of "one center and two basic points" under the leadership of the CPC, seriously implemented the "opinion of the CPC on adhering to and improving multiparty cooperation and the political consultative system under the leadership of the CPC," centered its work on the main tasks of the country, promoted unity, developed democracy, actively played its role of political consultation and democratic supervision, further promoted various tasks on the basis of the achievements made during the Fifth and Sixth CPPCC National Committees, and made positive contributions to protecting the stability of the nation, the unity of the people, and the development of socialist construction.

Ye Xuanping pointed out: The Seventh CPPCC National Committee has successfully accomplished its own tasks. This success is the result of joint efforts from various parties, mass organizations, nonparty democratic individuals, and representatives of various nationalities and all fronts who have carried out the CPPCC's tasks by abiding by the principle of treating one another with all sincerity, sharing weal and woe, and working in unity with concerted efforts. Today, our country's economy is developing rapidly, our combined national power has strengthened significantly, a situation of stability and unity exists in the country, and the foundation for prolonged political stability has been established. During the period of the new CPPCC National Committee, our country's national economy and various construction tasks will be further developed to new heights, and Hong Kong will return to the motherland.

The prospects for prosperity and a thriving situation in the socialist motherland are encouraging us to bravely forge ahead. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, the Eighth CPPCC National Committee can certainly make new and even greater contributions to promoting the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The Motions Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee submitted a written report at today's session on the handling of motions over the past five years.

Also attending today's opening ceremony for the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee were Peng Chong, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Qin Jiwei, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Wang Fang, Li Guixian, Chen Junsheng, Liu Fuzhi, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Wang Guangying, Ma Wenrui, Wang Enmao, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, and Ismail Amat.

#### Report on Motions Submitted

OW1403143293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1123 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—The Motions Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] today submitted to the First Session of the Eighth National CPPCC Committee, which opened today, a summing-up report on motions work in the past 5 years.

The report says: During the tenure of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee, the Motions Committee received a total of 9,627 motions—1,966 motions, or about 25 percent, more than the 7,661 motions received during the tenure of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee. On the average, 1,460 members of the Motions Committee—71 percent of the total members—tabled motions each year. As of 28 February 1993, 9,608 motions had been processed or answered, accounting for 99.8 percent of the total motions tabled in the past five years. Opinions and suggestions contained in many of the motions were valued and adopted by departments concerned, and good results were achieved.

The report says: In the past five years, members of the Motions Committee tabled motions under the guidance of the party's basic line and revolving around the center of economic construction, and actively participated in and discussed government and political affairs. Many motions were valued by departments concerned of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and many opinions and suggestions were adopted.

The report says: Under the guidance of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee, new development was made in the motions work during the

tenure of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee. This new development is mainly demonstrated in the following areas: We organized motions work and accelerated the processing of motions, adhering to and implementing the party's basic line and revolving around economic construction and important issues that the masses had been widely concerned about; we have established the "Regulations of the National CPPCC Committee on Motions Work"; we have strengthened our contacts with and guidance for regional CPPCC committees; acting in the spirits of relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the regulations of the National CPPCC Committee on motions work, we have actively organized political parties and mass organizations to table motions; we have adopted work methods in various forms and used various channels to urge responsible units to process motions; we have adopted a mechanism of encouragement—we evaluated and graded motions and commended good ones, thereby further promoting motions work; and we have stepped up publicity work on motions and motions work.

The report says: Currently people across the country are continuing to implement in depth the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important remarks made during his south China inspection tour. We should ensure that motions work meets the requirements of the new situation and should strive to open up a new situation in motions work to make new contributions to our socialist modernization drive. To attain these objectives, we suggest that:

- We unswervingly carry out the party's basic line and organize motions work closely revolving around the center of economic construction, to enable motions to play a better and more active role in deepening reform, broadening the scope of opening up, and accelerating economic construction;
- We further carry out relevant stipulations in the documents of the CPC Central Committee, establish closer links and cooperation with all democratic parties, and create favorable conditions for democratic parties to table motions; we promote multiparty cooperation by processing and carrying out motions tabled by democratic parties;
- We establish closer links and cooperation with the General Office of the State Council so we can study new problems arising from processing motions after government functions are transformed, improve our work method, and adopt appropriate measures to enable motions to better serve their purposes.

#### Ye Xuanping's CPPCC Work Report

HK1503060793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 15 Mar 93

["Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference Delivered by Ye Xuanping"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference [CPPCC] (at the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee on 14 March 1993) by Ye Xuanping.

#### Committee Members:

Being entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, I deliver the Standing Committee's report on its work in the past five years to this plenary session.

#### I.

The five years after the First Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee were the five years in which the entire people of all nationalities throughout the country, under the leadership of the CPC, further advanced along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. After the economy in our country underwent a period of accelerated development by leaps and bounds in 1988, and the national economy as a whole was raised to a new level, in view of some problems which appeared in the course of advancing, the CPC Central Committee decided to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order for a certain period to better facilitate reform and opening. In the late spring and early summer of 1989, a political disturbance broke out in our country; and then, drastic changes and turbulence occurred in the international situation. While facing the complicated and difficult international and domestic conditions, the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, firmly implemented the basic line for the initial stage of socialism and the correct policy decisions made by the 13th CPC National Congress; continued to grasp the central task of economic construction, uphold the four cardinal principles, and persist in reform and opening; and adopted a series of major measures to lead and unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country to surmount various difficulties, stand up to stern tests, and effect social stability, political stability, and economic development. In the spring of 1992, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made an important speech when inspecting the southern areas and the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau held a plenary meeting; in October, the CPC successfully held its 14th National Congress, which greatly inspired the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The whole nation, from top to bottom, followed the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, further emancipated their minds and boosted their spirits, grasped the opportune moment to quicken the pace of reform, opening, and economic construction, and pushed the cause of socialist modernization in our country to a new development stage. During this period, being an organization that forms the broadest patriotic united front, under the guidance of the CPC and under the leadership of the late chairman Li Xiannian, the CPPCC united all democratic parties, people's organizations, democrats

without party affiliation, and representatives of all nationalities and all social circles; steadfastly carried out the basic line of "one central task, two basic points"; conscientiously implemented the "CPC Central Committee's Opinion on Maintaining and Improving the CPC-led Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation System"; and actively performed the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision around the state's central task and around the main subjects of increasing unity and carrying forward democracy. Thus, the CPPCC work in all fields was further advanced on the basis of achievements made by the Fifth and Sixth CPPCC National Committees and made positive contributions to safeguarding the state's stability, increasing the people's unity, and advancing the cause of socialist construction.

During the past five years, the work done by the Seventh CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee was mainly in the following aspects:

—**Consolidating the unity and cooperation of the organizations and representatives of various quarters joining the CPPCC on the common political foundation and making efforts to safeguard the stable and united situation needed by reform, opening, and modernization.** When major changes occurred in the international and domestic situation, and when the party and the state made major policy decisions, this committee invited responsible comrades, experts, and scholars in the relevant fields to give lectures on the current situation and tasks; this committee also compiled and published reference materials for study and organized people in various fields to seriously study and discuss the guidelines and policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee, thus acquiring a correct understanding of the situation and the tasks through communications and exchanging opinion in various forms. When the political disturbance occurred in the late spring and early summer of 1989, at the critical juncture of opposing the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary violence in Beijing, the principal leaders of this committee held several meetings with leaders of various democratic parties and conducted important talks on many occasions; the quarters joining the CPPCC, through various forms of study and discussion, also rapidly formed a consensus of opinion on major principled issues, thus keeping the firm belief in building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the CPC and increasing the rallying force of the patriotic united front; various democratic parties and people from various quarters joining the CPPCC also did a great deal of work to safeguard the stability of the political situation and to promote economic development, playing a positive and significant role. This committee also adopted many resolutions and organized and mobilized the committee members to give play to their social influence and adopt various forms to expand the scope of unity and to promote stability and unity throughout the whole society.

—Actively conducting political consultation and democratic supervision around the central task of economic construction with the focus on major issues concerning the national economy and the people's livelihood. In the period of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, the plenary meetings of the CPPCC National Committee, the meetings of the Standing Committee, and the meetings with the Standing Committee chairman and vice chairmen played an important role as the main forms of political consultation and the major arenas for the participation of various democratic parties and people from various quarters in the deliberation and administration of state affairs. In the past five years, five plenary meetings, 22 Standing Committee meetings, Seven Standing Committee discussion meetings on special issues, and 51 chairman and vice chairmen meetings were held. In addition to participating in the deliberation of such important affairs as the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development in our country, each year's government work report and annual plan for national economic and social development and the state budget, the CPPCC also considered and discussed such important issues as: Improving large and medium state-owned enterprises; strengthening agriculture and rural work; constructing the water conservancy facilities in the Three Gorges of the Chang Jiang; drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region; and other important issues concerning reform, opening, economic construction, and the development of the democratic and legal systems. Moreover, regarding such important issues about which the people are widely concerned, like the treatment given to intellectuals, family planning in the countryside, the distribution of the national income to individuals, public sanitation and health care in the rural areas, the management of the market for audio-video products, on the basis of the repeated investigations and studies made by the special committees concerned, discussions were held at the special Standing Committee meetings or special chairman and vice chairmen meetings. The proposals and opinions formed on the basis of the consultations and discussions at such meetings not only played an important role in the policymaking process of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and in promoting the work of the relevant departments, but also played a positive role in uniting the people from various quarters in making joint efforts to implement the central decisions and policies.

—Bringing the advantages of the CPPCC into play and adopting diverse forms in the routine work to promote the development of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Senior and intermediate-ranking experts and scholars in the political, economic, scientific, technological, educational, and cultural fields, and representatives of various social quarters, are included in the CPPCC organizations. After the First Session of

the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, the Standing Committee reorganized various work groups and committees into 14 special committees separately responsible for motions; study; cultural and historical materials; economic affairs; education and cultural activities; science and technology; medical services, health care, and sports; legal system affairs; nationalities affairs; religious affairs; female and youth affairs; overseas Chinese affairs; social connections for promoting the reunification of the motherland; and foreign affairs. The special committees often organized the CPPCC National Committee members in participating in various activities. The special committees made great efforts to organize special-subject investigations and discussions on various major state affairs and on various important issues about which the masses were widely concerned. In the past five years, 165 special-subject investigations and 814 special-subject discussions were organized; 130 reports and proposals on special subjects were raised; and more than 700 briefings were submitted to the authorities concerned. Among these documents were: "Opinion and Proposal on Developing Agriculture"; "Opinion and Proposal on Enhancing Economic Efficiency in Industry"; "Reliance on Science and Technology Should Be Taken As a Basic National Policy for Development of the National Economy"; "Current Situation in Population Control in the Countryside and Our Proposal"; "Investigation Report on Education Investment in Collages and Universities and the Treatment Given to the Teaching Staff"; "Opinion and Proposal on Greatly Increasing the State-owned Economic Strength"; "Opinion on Developing the Joint-Stock Economy"; "Strengthening Public Health Work in the Countryside Is an Important Task for Achieving the Strategic Objective of Becoming Comparatively Well-off"; "Opinion on Further Implementing the Nationality Region Autonomy Law"; "Opinion on Implementing the Law on Protecting the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas Chinese and Relatives of Overseas Chinese"; "Proposal on Perfecting the Legal System and Formulating a Law Guaranteeing Women's Rights and Interests"; "Proposal on Supporting Normal Religious Activities and Strengthening the Management of Religious Affairs According to the Law"; and opinions on persistently opposing corruption and strengthening the building of clean government. These were all important issues in building the two civilizations and they were formulated on the basis of conscientious investigations and studies. A considerable part of these proposals and opinions met close attention from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and were adopted and assimilated by the departments concerned. Some proposals on major local affairs, such as the plan for developing resources in Fuxin City, Liaoning; the development of Shenmu Coal Mine in Shaanxi; control of atmospheric pollution in Beijing; the development of poor areas in Western Hubei; and the harnessing of the Hui He, were also taken into serious consideration or adopted by the local leading organs.

The Standing Committee of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee also further improved the handling of motions and institutionalized the work in this field through the formulation of the regulations for handling motions. The routine handling of motions was combined with the on-the-spot handling of motions when the CPPCC National Committee was in session. For some important motions, trace investigations were carried out in order to ensure implementation. In addition, activities to commend outstanding motions and advanced handling units were also organized. These measures further enhanced the enthusiasm of the committee members for raising motions and the enthusiasm of the units concerned for handling the motions. During the past five years, the committee received a total of 9,627 motions. Up to 28 February 1993, 9,608 motions had been handled and replied to, a handling and reply rate of 99.8 percent. Many important proposals and opinions in the motions were adopted by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the departments concerned. According to the principle of "arranging effective activities on a small scale and in an economical way around special subjects and keeping the ties with the masses," the Standing Committee improved the inspection work of the CPPCC National Committee members. It organized 55 teams for inspections and visits and 1,998 members joined these teams, which came up with 52 copies of inspection reports and situation briefings. Members residing outside the capital also generally participated in local inspections. Through these inspection activities, members knew more about the national situation and the people's feelings and came up with many feasible important proposals and opinions.

—In exploring exchanges with Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan people, as well as with Overseas Chinese, the motherland's reunification work has seen great development. The Seventh Standing Committee has carried out a special study of the motherland's reunification work, strengthened its leadership, and replenished its organization. According to the principle of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems," in light of CPPCC characteristics and favorable conditions, and focusing on promoting direct "three exchanges" between the two sides of the Taiwan strait and two-way contacts, it has actively conducted all kinds of activities to link friendship and made efforts to develop cross-strait relations toward an orientation favorable to peaceful reunification. The current CPPCC is resolutely opposed to "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," and "one country, two governments"; it is resolutely opposed to all attempts aimed at creating Taiwan independence or splitting the motherland; and it has done a great deal of effective work in carrying out the propaganda policy, removing misunderstandings, improving common understanding, building friendship, establishing links, carrying out investigations, and portraying the situation.

In building friendship with Taiwan compatriots, indirect contacts have developed into direct exchanges; small-scale occasional visits have developed into invited group visits; the scope of contacts keeps expanding, including all circles and strata of people in Taiwan; and the content of activities have been continuously enriched, including politic, economy, culture, and education. Marked progress has been made in building friendship with Taiwan. Since the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, we have gradually strengthened the work of building friendship with Hong Kong and Macao and sent people to Hong Kong and Macao for visits and to carry out relevant work on the spot. Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members have done a great deal of work in promoting early reunification of the motherland, in smoothly preparing the return of these two regions in 1997 and 1999, in making efforts to remove all sorts of manmade obstacles, and in preserving prosperity and stability during the transitional period. The current CPPCC has also strengthened its links and exchanges with Overseas Chinese who sincerely wish for the motherland's reunification and have traveled around and made efforts toward this end. In the last five years, it has accommodated 155 travel groups and teams from Taiwan and overseas, totaling almost 4,400 people, and has organized more than 2,000 forums, meetings, and sightseeing activities. Apart from this, it has played the role of a bridge in actively introducing Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao capital for the mainland's modernization.

—Coping with changes in the international situation, it has actively conducted diplomatic work and made efforts to gain a favorable international situation for reform, opening up, and modernization. Because the international situation is turbulent and major changes have occurred in the world pattern, the current CPPCC has adjusted its policy on foreign relations in good time and in accordance with the state's basic foreign policy. In the course of maintaining and developing friendly relations with the relevant organizations in Third World countries, it has strengthened friendly exchanges with the relevant organizations in China's surrounding countries. There has also been new progress in its contacts with the relevant organizations in Western countries. In the last five years, it has established contacts with the relevant organizations in 16 countries; sent 23 delegations to 25 countries by invitation; has invited and accommodated 41 delegations from 26 countries; and has conducted 480 meetings and forums with important people, experts, and academics in political, economic, diplomatic, military, educational, scientific, and technological circles from more than 50 countries. During this period, on the Tibet issue created by the U.S. Congress and other countries' parliaments; on the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives' amendment bill for imposing sanctions against China; and on U.S. and French fighter plane sales to Taiwan, the current CPPCC Standing Committee and its Foreign Affairs

Commission have issued solemn statements expressing their extreme indignation and strong condemnation against this interference in China's internal affairs, thus expressing the firm position of various parties in China, people's organizations, and personalities of all nationalities in various circles, on major principles. The Foreign Affairs Commission has also actively explored wider fields of work; organized investigation teams on foreign-related problems; sent people to Jilin, Xinjiang, and other places for investigation; promptly reported on problems existing in foreign affairs, foreign trade, border regions, customs departments, and port construction; and raised the relevant proposals. These have been valued and accepted by the departments concerned.

—**Gradually establishing and improving a work system and causing work in all fields to begin to become standardized and systematized.** Following the development of China's socialist democratic politics, the Seventh Standing Committee has summed up historical experience and confirmed CPPCC new achievements since the introduction of reform and opening up. It has regarded the formation of systems in CPPCC work as a major matter. On the basis of extensively soliciting opinions, in 1989 it formulated "Provisional Regulations of the CPPCC National Committee on Political Consultations and Democratic Supervision," providing explicit stipulations on the purpose, main contents, main form, and basic procedures for political consultations and democratic supervision. In addition, it also formulated, in turn, Standing Committee work regulations; general rules for organizing special commissions; special commissions' brief work rules; brief rules on members' inspection; regulations on submitting bills; work regulations for the secretary general and assistant secretary generals; methods for national CPPCC members outside Beijing to join national sessions and local CPPCC activities; and methods for strengthening links with Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members. It has also provided rules on consultations at various sessions and clarified and standardized detailed work procedures. The formulation and implementation of these regulations have enabled political consultations, democratic supervision, and other work to become standardized and systematized.

—**Forming closer links between local CPPCC organizations and strengthening guidance for local CPPCC.** In the last 10 years or so, local CPPCC organizations have generally been restored and developed. There are now 2,963 such organizations. Particularly in recent years, local CPPCC work has been very lively under local CPC leadership, thus becoming an important force in China's socialist construction. In the course of their development, local CPPCC organizations generally hope that the National CPPCC Committee will strengthen its guidance according to regulations. On this, the Seventh Standing Committee adopted the following main methods: It made prompt decisions on

major problems having important bearing on the overall situation and called on local CPPCC organizations to implement these decisions; it invited comrades in charge of provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal CPPCC organizations, as well as CPPCC organizations in cities on separate listing, to attend Standing Committee meetings and to discuss major issues; National CPPCC work organizations and local CPPCC work organizations strengthened their links and cooperation, summoned CPPCC cultural and historical work meetings, meetings on proposing bills, logistics work meetings, information work meetings, inspection work meetings, and forums on work concerning Overseas Chinese, nationalities, and medical and health services; it discussed problems in work with local CPPCC organizations and conducted joint studies of special subjects; it established cadre training centers and carried out training work for local CPPCC cadres in a planned way; the national CPPCC chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and comrades in charge of special commissions went to grassroots organizations on many occasions to investigate and study CPPCC work, to exchange information and opinions with local CPPCC comrades, to discuss work with them, and to provide guidance for them.

—**Strengthening propaganda and publicity work to expand CPPCC influence on society.** The current National CPPCC Committee set up a special organization to take charge of propaganda and publicity work, thus strengthening its cooperation with press units. Major news agencies, publications, broadcasting stations, and television studios have markedly increased their propaganda and coverage of patriotic united front work and the CPPCC and the quality has also improved. Selections of "Good Reports on CPC-Led Multiparty Cooperation and the Political Consultative System" have been held on two occasions; central press units have been asked to give coverage to local CPPCC work on three occasions, thus extensively propagating CPC-led multiparty cooperation and the political consultative system and expanding CPPCC influence in the country and abroad. Focusing on united front work and catering to society, RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [CPPCC newspaper], has played a positive role in disseminating united front policy, in reporting on CPPCC activities, and in portraying consultations and supervision over important social problems. Beginning in 1993, it has been increased from two to three issues a week. The work concerning cultural and historical data conforms with the new situation. A large amount of cultural and historical data has been printed and published along with the relevant books and magazines, thus providing important data for education in socialism and patriotism. Cultural exchange channels have also been actively explored with Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao.

## II.

Since the inception of the CPPCC, older generation proletarian revolutionaries with high reputations, including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, and Li Xiannian have been chairman one after another. Under their outstanding leadership, the CPPCC experienced a glorious process and accumulated rich experience. History has proved that the CPPCC is a product of the integration between the basic principles of Marxism and China's specific conditions in the course of Chinese revolution and construction under CPC leadership; is an important component of CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultations; and is an important component of socialist democratic politics with Chinese characteristics. It plays an unreplaceable and important role in state political life and other social life. The 14th CPC National Congress held recently established the guiding position of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, proposed further emancipation of the mind, seizing the opportunity, expediting the pace of reform, opening up, and modernization, and fulfilling the historical task of scoring greater victories in the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics; it also proposed further improving CPC-led multiparty cooperation and the political consultative system during political structural reform, consolidating and developing the patriotic united front in the new period, and fully displaying the CPPCC role in political consultations and democratic supervision. This further pointed out the orientation for CPPCC work and also set higher demands for CPPCC work. In the last five years, the Seventh National CPPCC Committee has made great achievements in work but there are still shortcomings and nonconformities. We should inherit and develop the fine traditions of the CPPCC and strengthen its formation and do a better job on the original basis. Studying the 14th CPC National Congress spirit, reviewing CPPCC history, and summing up the Seventh National CPPCC Standing Committee's work, we have the following points of understanding:

**1. It is necessary to unswervingly and comprehensively implement the basic line of taking the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as a guide and to actively take the initiative to grasp and discuss major issues by focusing on economic construction.** The basic line advanced by the CPC of taking economic construction as the center, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and sticking to reform and opening up is a common basic line for various democratic parties, people's organizations, and people of all nationalities and all walks of life in our country. We must unswervingly adhere to and comprehensively implement the basic line for a long time to come. In the new historical period, a fundamental task in front of the CPPCC is to mobilize all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united, work with one heart and one mind, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, and strive to safeguard and develop a political situation marked by stability and solidarity in order to build our country into a strong and modern

socialist country. To this end, the CPPCC should, in light of its peculiar characteristics, actively take the initiative to serve socialist construction, reform, and opening up, as well as the liberation and development of the productive forces, by dint of its consultation and supervision functions. We should frequently hold consultations on major issues concerning economic construction, reform, and opening up; reflect opinions and suggestions of personalities of all quarters in a timely manner; assist decisionmaking organs in ensuring successful formulation of macroscopic decisions and policies; and guarantee democratic supervision over implementation of such decisions and policies. We should actively support and cooperate with government in boldly conducting experiments, bravely making explorations, constantly studying new issues, summing up new experiences, and speeding up reform, opening up, and economic construction. In the meantime, we should adhere to the principle of "simultaneously grasping two aspects with equal stress"; actively push ahead with the state democracy and legal system building, as well as building spiritual civilization; organize and promote patriotism, collectivism, and socialism-oriented learning, propaganda, and education activities; and promote grand solidarity among people of all nationalities by enhancing solidarity within the patriotic united front to concentrate forces from all quarters on attaining and accomplishing our common goal and task of realizing socialist modernization. Over the past five years, despite different focuses of our work in different periods, the Seventh CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee has always adhered to the basic line, grasped and discussed major issues by centering on economic construction, and played its due role. Practice has proven that this train of thought guiding our work is correct. The 14th CPC National Congress set out more clear-cut goals for our country's economic structural reform and economic construction. The CPPCC should thereby give top priority to studying the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and to implementing the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress in conducting all sorts of work. It should actively participate in discussion and management of government and political affairs by centering on major issues relating to building a socialist market economic structure and attaining the second-phase strategic goal of the modernization drive and striving to make fresh contributions to this end.

**2. It is necessary to fully develop socialist democracy, exercise the CPPCC's political consultation and democratic supervision functions in a down-to-earth manner, and make redoubled efforts to perfect the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system.** Our country's political structural reform is aimed at building socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics. Its main contents are: To perfect the people's congress system, and to perfect the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system. As a political organization participating in the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation process, the

CPPCC should steadfastly adhere to its political consultation and democratic supervision functions. Such consultation and supervision constitute an important embodiment of democratic rights enjoyed in their capacity as the country's masters by various CPPCC units, representatives of all walks of life, and the broad masses of people with whom the CPPCC units and representatives from all walks of life maintain contacts. Such consultation and supervision also constitute at once a basic way of smoothing out ideological communication, enhancing solidarity, and promoting common understanding within the united front and a crucial link of placing our country's major decisionmaking process on a more scientific and democratic basis. Therefore, such consultation and supervision are of vital importance to developing socialist democracy and building socialist democratic politics in our country.

Since the First Plenary Session of the Seventh CPPCC, the Standing Committee has made unreserved efforts to implement the democratic consultation spirit in all sorts of CPPCC work and has actively created conditions for, encouraged, and supported people from various democratic parties to deliver speeches and advance motions in the name of their respective parties. In the various CPPCC activities, we should work hard to create an environment marked by democracy and solidarity, fully respect and protect all democratic rights and interests enjoyed by members, and encourage each and every member to freely air his or her own views in the process of discussing state affairs, exercising mutual supervision, and putting forward political views. Now that the CPPCC consultation and supervision have been standardized and systematized, we should make continued efforts to conscientiously implement and carry out all the existing systems to the letter. We should also try to revise and supplement certain existing systems which are not yet perfect through practice and try to establish certain necessary systems. With the development of our country's economic construction, democracy, and legal system, we should, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, make fuller use of and bring into fuller play our country's superior political system; step up systematization of the CPPCC with a view to further smoothing out democratic channels through which members of the united front can hold consultations before each and every major policy is formulated or decision made; and we should give real play to the CPPCC's role as an important venue where various parties, people's organizations, personalities representative of all nationalities and all walks of life can unite and cooperate with one another in participating in discussion and management of state and political affairs. We should make due contributions to perfecting the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system and building socialist democratic politics.

**3. It is necessary to further implement the spirit of grand solidarity and grand reunification, enhance solidarity and cooperation within the united front, and make concerted efforts to promote the cause of rejuvenating China and**

**reunifying the motherland.** The cause of building a strong and modern socialist country and realizing peaceful reunification of the motherland is a great cause unknown before in history. In order to accomplish this great and arduous historical task, we should effect the most extensive solidarity among people of all nationalities, all political parties, all strata, and all quarters in the country under the common goal of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is the point of departure for the patriotic united front and the CPPCC work at the present stage. The CPPCC should take effecting the most extensive solidarity among personalities of all quarters as an important task under the guidance of two banners, namely, patriotism and socialism, and play its unique role in effecting the most extensive solidarity within the society. Compared with other organizations of a united front character in our country, the CPPCC has displayed an outstanding characteristic of being representative and being capable of participation by various political parties. This characteristic has vividly and concretely embodied the spirit of grand solidarity and grand reunification. All CPPCC members possess a certain representativeness and social influence. Each of them has his or her unique experiences and social backgrounds and even different beliefs. Thus, it is only natural for different voices and ideologies to exist within the CPPCC. Along with in-depth reform and opening up especially, economic structural changes, and readjustment relations of interests, different interests, demands, opinions, and intricate social contradictions are bound to find expression within the united front. This requires us to further strengthen mutual communication and ideological exchanges within the united front and calls on the CPPCC to further step up work of mitigating contradictions, coordinating relations, reflecting opinions, and promoting common understanding with an eye to maintaining a work environment marked by solidarity, democracy, and harmony. The various democratic parties participating in the CPPCC are the CPC's long-tested fraternal parties and thus a reliable political force in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The CPC should rely more on various democratic parties in carrying out all sorts of activities and work and respect all rights, interests, and obligations endowed upon democratic parties by the PRC Constitution and the CPPCC Constitution. Our country's patriotic united front is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. Intellectuals are part of the working class and possess relatively more scientific, technological, and cultural knowledge, thus playing an extraordinarily important role in building socialist modernization in our country. By relying on its own characteristics and influence, the CPPCC should try to unite the broad masses of intellectuals to the greatest extent and bring into full play their enthusiasm and creativity in building modernization. Since the CPPCC is composed of personalities representative of people of ethnic minorities, religious circles, returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots, as well as people from all walks of life, we should establish and maintain close contacts through them with the broad masses of people they

represent; further improve nationalities affairs work, religious affairs work, and Overseas Chinese affairs work; further strengthen the existing ties with the Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots; and further improve work in other fields with a view to promoting nationality solidarity and the motherland's reunification.

#### Fellow members:

The Seventh CPPCC National Committee has successfully accomplished its tasks, this being the result of concerted efforts on the part of various parties, organizations, democratic personages without party affiliation, as well as personalities representative of people of all nationalities and all walks of life, who have shown utter devotion, shared honor and disgrace, and united and cooperated with one another.

At present, our country's economy is developing at a fast pace while our comprehensive national strength has been significantly enhanced and a foundation for domestic stability and unity, as well as long-term stability and security, has been laid. During the term of office of the forthcoming CPPCC National Committee, our country's national economy and all sorts of construction undertakings are expected to enter a new stage. Hong Kong will be recovered. The prospect of a prosperous, thriving, flourishing, and developed socialist motherland is urging us to make greater efforts to strive forward. We are convinced that under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, the Eighth CPPCC National Committee will certainly be able to make new and greater contributions to the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

#### Official: UK Talks Depend on Patten 'Sincerity'

HK1503070293 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
15 Mar 93 p 11

[Report by WEN WEI PO news team: "Qin Wenjun Says It Is Up to the British Side Whether Sino-British Talks Can Be Held"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—When answering reporters' questions, Qin Weijun, XINHUA Hong Kong branch deputy director, said: Whether Sino-British talks can be held depends on how much sincerity Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten can show. Patten's decision to gazette his constitutional package shows that he has no such sincerity. The move has done very great harm to the cooperation between China and Britain in the days to come.

When asked by reporters about China's response to the gazetting by Patten of his constitutional package, Qin Weijun, currently in Beijing to attend a session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, pointed out: The Foreign Ministry has clearly stated its solemn and just stand and expounded the details of how both sides made contacts to prepare for talks. Whether China and Britain can

cooperate and whether the two countries can hold talks in the days to come depends on the British attitude, he said.

### Political & Social

#### Daughter: Deng Xiaoping Healthy; Life 'Regular'

OW1503130893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 15 Mar 93

[By correspondent Ren Weidong]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—This morning, when deputies to the National People's Congress were entering the Great Hall of the People, Chinese and foreign reporters instantly recognized Comrade Deng Xiaoping's daughter Xiao Rong, a deputy of the People's Liberation Army.

Reporters swarmed around her and raced to ask "How is Deng Xiaoping's health now?" Xiao Rong replied with a smile "He is very healthy." Some reporters asked "Is Mr. Xiaoping's daily life still very regular now?" Xiao Rong said "Very regular."

When Xiao Rong approached the door of the conference hall, reporters fired their photoflashes one after another and put their recorders and notebooks near her. A female correspondent from Hong Kong asked "The Patten incident has created tensions between China and Britain. How do you view this?" Xiao Rong said "The Chinese Government and people have clearly expressed our attitude on several occasions. I think the responsibility of the problem should be completely assumed by the British side."

#### Tian Jiyun Addresses Greening Committee Meetings

##### Addresses Committee Plenum

OW1203154793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0948 GMT 3 Mar 93

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xia Jun (1115 0193) and XINHUA reporter Zhang Jianjun (1728 1696 6511)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)—Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council and chairman of the All-China Greening Committee, said today that China must speed up its pace of afforestation in the 1990's and comprehensively implement and strive to accomplish ahead of schedule the afforestation program set for the year 2000, thereby laying a good ecological foundation for the achievement of China's economic development strategy.

Tian Jiyun today presided over the 12th plenary session of the All-China Greening Committee, at which the CPC Central Committee and State Council named Fujian Province an "advanced province in greening barren mountainous areas." [passage omitted]

Tian Jiyun pointed out: Under the current situation in which we are establishing, step-by-step, a socialist market economic system, we must enhance awareness of afforestation and the environment among the broad masses of the people, especially among leading cadres at all levels. The more efforts we expend in accelerating reform, opening up, and economic development, the more attention we should pay to afforestation and the development of forests. We must not slacken our efforts in this regard. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in planting trees, "contribute to the greening of a locality during his or her tenure," leave green hills and clear water to future generations, and create green wealth. Doing these tasks represent a real service to the people.

Tian Jiyun urged all localities to earnestly formulate afforestation programs and annual implementation plans and sign pledges of responsibility at all levels to ensure their implementation. Leadership at all levels should initiate efforts for establishing afforestation centers; they should study and find solutions to difficulties and problems in afforestation work on a timely basis and do a good job in inspections, pre-acceptance checks, appraisals, and in meting out rewards and punishments. [passage omitted]

Gao Dezha, vice chairman of the All-China Greening Committee and vice minister of forestry, briefed the meeting on the progress of China's afforestation work in recent years. He said: Under the leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, we have made increasingly greater strides and done increasingly solid work in afforestation year after year, and a good momentum of flourishing development has emerged. He also outlined work for 1993 on behalf of the greening committee.

Ou Guangyuan, Guangdong deputy governor; Tong Wanheng, Fujian deputy governor; and Zheng Peimin, Hunan deputy governor, made reports on progress and the goals of afforestation work in their respective provinces.

Chen Junsheng, state councillor, Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, and officials of central departments were present at the meeting.

#### **Addresses Beijing Rally**

OW1203133493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0917 GMT 10 Mar 93

[By correspondent Su Huizhi (5685 2585 1807)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)—The commendation rally for advanced units and activists of greening and beautifying work in the capital was held today at the Beijing Great Hall of the People. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun attended the event and spoke. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun paid tribute to the success in greening work achieved by Beijing in

recent years. He pointed out: First of all, greening work must be kept abreast of economic and social development; we must insist on the objective responsibility system during the term of office and manage forests according to law; insist on the policy in which all of society manages forestry work and engages in greening work; open all avenues to raise funds from every quarter; uphold the principle of combining ecological, social, and economic efficiency to elevate the overall standard of greening work in Beijing; and unfold the national voluntary tree-planting campaign in a more extensive, profound, and solid manner.

Tian Jiyun said: Beijing is the political and cultural center of the whole country and the center of international exchange; therefore, the responsibility of greening and beautifying work is heavier and more pressing. He expressed the hope that Beijing Municipality will do a better job with this year's greening and beautifying work, and that organs under the Central Committee and the central government, troops based in Beijing, and the Armed Police Corps will continue to play an exemplary role in the national voluntary tree-planting campaign and greening and beautifying work.

Chen Xitong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Chen Muhua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Hong Xuezhi, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee; and responsible persons of Beijing Municipality attended the rally.

#### **Wei Jianxing Discusses Supervisors' Functions**

OW1203175293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1116 GMT 9 Mar 93

[By RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Chen Weiwei (7115 4850 0251) and XINHUA correspondent Hu Qinghai (5170 3237 3189)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA)—Another 15 experts and scholars from various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth League of China, and the All-China Women's Federation today respectively received "letters of appointment as specially invited supervisors" and "specially invited supervisors' identification cards" from leaders of the Ministry of Supervision and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. Together with 13 other specially invited supervisors, whose first terms are being extended to second terms, they will participate in administrative supervision work.

Wei Jianxing, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and minister of the Ministry of Supervision, attended and spoke at the appointment meeting. During his speech, he fully affirmed the advisory, supervisory, and consultative role played by the specially invited supervisors of the first group in aspects of fighting against

corruption and strengthening the building of clean government. Wei Jianxing said: Administrative supervision is work oriented toward all of society, and so thus requires support and help from various sectors. Specially invited supervisors will engage in administrative supervisory work—which will involve various fields and trades. Mostly experts or scholars, these specially invited supervisors will play their advisory roles by providing consultative services to supervisory organs. He said: Under the current new situation in which the pace of reform, opening up, and modernization is accelerating, our expanded appointment of specially invited supervisors represents a good way of combining administrative supervision with supervision by the people. It is an important method to expand the scope of democratic supervision and strengthen the functions of administrative supervision. It is also significant for improving cooperation between the CPC and various other democratic parties. He said: The practice of having specially invited supervisors working for the ministry—which was established when the Ministry of Supervision and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection began to share the same office to handle official business—will be continued. Also, continuous efforts will be made to improve such practices in the future. He expressed his hope that the specially invited supervisors of the second group will play dual supervisory roles—representing the supervisory organ to supervise state administrative organs and personnel and supervising the supervisory organ itself.

CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department leaders, the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions spoke at the meeting, as did representatives of the newly appointed supervisors.

Leading comrades of various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, and the All-China Women's Federation also attended the meeting.

#### **Paper Lists Officials To Receive Appointments**

*HK1403085793 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13 Mar 93 p 6*

[Report by Fan Jong (5400 2837): "Peng Peiyun Reportedly To Be Appointed State Councillor"]

[Text] According to sources, the name list of the reorganized State Council has been basically decided. Peng Peiyun, currently minister of the State Family Planning Commission, will be appointed a new state councillor, and she will be China's first female state councillor in the new leading body of the State Council.

In addition, Song Defu, current first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL], will succeed Zhao Dongwan as minister of personnel; Xie Shijie, vice governor of Sichuan Province, will succeed Ruan Chongwu as minister of labor; Wu Yi,

current vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, will be promoted and succeed Li Lanqing as minister; and Li Lanqing will be promoted to be vice premier and minister of the State Economic and Trade Commission.

According to sources, Peng Peiyun is Wang Hanbin's wife, and Wang is now alternate member of the CPC Political Bureau and vice Chairman of the National People's Congress. Wang's political career is now in the ascendant, and his wife will also get a promotion. It is said that the appointment of Peng Peiyun to be state councillor is aimed at stressing the importance attached to women cadres.

Because the plan for merging the Ministry of Personnel and the CPC Central Organization Department has been shelved, Song Defu's appointment to be minister of personnel is of no new significance. Reportedly, Song may be succeeded by Li Keqiang as first secretary of the CYL Central Committee. Li is now general manager of the China Youth Travel Service and former secretary of the CYL Central Secretariat.

According to certain sources, the finalized scheme for streamlining the party and government institutions is not as drastic as it was. The number of ministries and commissions in the State Council will remain almost unchanged, and the staff will not be reduced as sharply as it was imagined by the outside world. In the General Office of the CPC Central Committee (being included in the party and government institutions to be streamlined), the staffing size will be reduced by merely 15 percent, but such a reduction is also a game of numbers, because the existing staff is only 83 percent of the staffing size. That is to say, after the staffing size is cut down, no existing personnel will become redundant; on the contrary, the staff may be increased by 2 percent of the original size.

According to other sources, the Ministry of Public Security in China recently issued a circular to Beijing Municipality and the Ministry of Railway, saying that in various localities, people who wanted to lodge their complaints to Beijing had organized and set off. They planned to present petitions and stage demonstrations when the National People's Congress [NPC] and the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference [CPPCC] are in session. Railway departments in various localities were required to prevent such people from travelling to Beijing, and Beijing Municipality was required to block their entry in major traffic lines. The Beijing municipal authorities also ordered state-owned enterprises which had suspended their operation to do proper "ideological work" among their workers in order to prevent them from creating trouble when the NPC and the CPPCC are in session. The public utility departments responsible for the supply of water, power, and gas were instructed to double their alertness and guarantee that nothing will go wrong during the meeting period.

**Citizen Files Complaint of Copyright Infringement**

HK1203004093 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 0622 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Guangzhou, 3 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Pan Hongzhong, a peasant from Chonghe Township of Shunde County, Guangdong Province, was named "Leshan City Honorable Citizen" for his accidental discovery of "Leshan Sleeping Buddha." The discovery created a furor. However, Pan has recently lodged a complaint with the Sichuan Provincial Copyright Bureau through a National People's Congress copyright investigation team which visited Shunde. In his letter of complaint, Pan Hongzhong demanded that six units of Sichuan Province pay a total of 120,000 yuan in compensation for his spiritual and economic losses. Sources concerned at the Guangdong Provincial Copyright Bureau disclosed that the Sichuan Provincial Copyright Bureau has asked it to inform Pan Hongzhong that his case is being looked into.

It was learned that Pan Hongzhong's copyright infringement case is concerned with a photo of Wulong, Lingyun, and Guicheng Mountains of Leshan City. The photo was taken by Pan Hongzhong on 11 May 1989. The three mountains in the photo look like a robust man lying on his back. Thus Pan Hongzhong declared that he had discovered a sleeping Buddha. Later on, he also added footnotes under the title "The Discovery of Leshan Sleeping Buddha" to an enlarged copy of the photo and then had the enlarged photo reproduced. He then sent reproduced photos to his relatives, friends, as

well as people who were interested in the photo and wrote to him asking for one. He also sent reproduced photos to the relevant departments of Leshan City. The photo was printed on the back cover of the 1990 August issue of the magazine "SICHUAN WENWU" ["SICHUAN CULTURAL RELICS"]. Soon afterwards, Pan Hongzhong was given the title "Leshan City Honorable Citizen" by the Leshan City Government.

In his letter of complaint, Pan argued that his photo was illegally reproduced and publicly sold in large quantities by six units. The total number of reproduced photos has reached several million, thus generating colossal profits. He suffered huge losses for having sent more than 6,000 photos to those who had asked for one. He said that he has decided to demand the compensation because he wants to exercise rights granted to a citizen by the state so as to be worthy of the name of a citizen. Pan Hongzhong held that the amount of compensation he has demanded is not large.

Sources said that the Sichuan Provincial Copyright Bureau has attached great importance to Pan Hongzhong's complaint case as the letter of complaint had been passed on to it by State Copyright Administration. Now the Sichuan bureau has undertaken to look into the case and has already begun conscientious and meticulous investigation and verification work in this connection. The bureau held: Though Pan's case is not a complex one, it is capable of evoking widespread repercussions. The final settlement of the case will, however, depend on further verification of relevant facts as well as consultations among the parties involved.

### East Region

#### Jiang Chunyun Attends Shandong Health Meeting

SK1403052393 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] On 12 March in Jinan, the province held a meeting to sum up experiences in patriotic and public health work and to commend the units and individuals advanced in the work.

Chen Minzhang, chairman of the national committee for the patriotic public health campaign and vice minister at the Ministry of Public Health, paid a special visit to Shandong to extend greetings to the meeting. Provincial leaders Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Xiao Han, Song Fatang, and Ding Fangming attended the meeting and also issued awards to the advanced units and individuals at the meeting.

Since the beginning of 1992, various localities across the province have regarded the building of sanitary cities as an important work to improve the investment environment, to promote the progress of reform and opening up, and to narrow the relationship between the party and the masses. Thus, the cities have greatly improved their sanitary conditions. Following Weihai, cities of Yantai, Laizhou, and Binzhou successively entered the country's sanitary city rank. Jinan, Zibo, and Laiwu cities won the title of the national best 10 sanitary cities. Qingdao, Zaozhuang, Taian, Jiaozhou, Qingzhou, and Qufu cities won the title of national sanitary cities. In the course of striving to be national sanitary cities, all localities also positively launched the campaign of being provincial-level sanitary cities. In 1992, 13 cities, including Jining and Heze, were commended as provincial-level sanitary cities; and 12 cities, including Longkou, won prizes for consolidating and developing sanitary cities. As of now, 48 cities in the province have entered the sanitary city ranks at the provincial level or above. Both the number of sanitary cities and the sanitation quality have ranked Shandong first in China. Our province is the first province in China to attain, ahead of schedule, the requirements for sanitation as set forth in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program.

#### Report on Farming Preparation in Shandong Villages

SK1503035793 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 93

[Text] The provincial rural sample-investigation team recently carried out investigations over the preparations for spring farming among the 2,100 farm households of

210 villages. The investigation data have shown that the preparations made by rural villages for the means of production this year have not been better than those of last year and that the prepared volume of main means of production, such as fertilizer, agrochemicals, and plastic sheet, has showed a larger-scale decrease over the same period of 1992. By the end of February this year the per household volume of prepared fertilizer was 114 kg, a 37.2 percent decrease over the same period of 1992; and that of prepared agrochemicals, plastic sheet, and diesel respectively showed a more than 30 percent decrease over the same period of 1992.

According to the investigation data, the main reasons why the preparations made by rural villages for the means of production this year have not been better than those of last year are as follows: First, changes made by the province in the planting structure have been larger than before. Changes of demands of main means of production for different seasons have been obvious and demands of specific means of farming production for the spring season have relatively shown a decrease. Second, the income of most households in the productive areas of grains, cotton, and oil-bearing seeds, has shown a decrease. They are unable to buy the means of production because of the fund shortage. Third, benefits earned by peasants from their investments have shown a decrease and their key investments have been shifted to secondary and tertiary industries. Fourth, the delivery of materials enjoyed by peasants in line with the contracts signed with the state has been few.

The station editor gives a note to the news item, in which the editor states: Agricultural development first depend on the policies, second on science and technology, and third on investments. Without sufficient investments, it is difficult for us to ensure the stable and healthy development of agriculture though we have had good policies and advanced science and technology. This is a well-known principle. Particularly in the first spring of developing the market economy, the insufficient preparation made by peasants in the province for the means of farming production will certainly and adversely affect the agricultural production as a whole in the year and affect the province's program of developing the market economy. In line with the problems mentioned above, governments at all levels and various relevant departments should attach sufficient importance on them and adopt measures to help peasants deal with various difficulties cropping up in production. Judging from the investigation data, insufficient fund represents one of the main reasons of adversely affecting the peasants' input in agriculture. The method adopted by some counties and county-level cities across the province regarding giving loans to peasants in spring and letting them repay their loans after autumn harvesting is worth to be used for reference in handling such difficulties.

### Chinese Vessel Fires on Fishing Boat 14 Mar

OW1503085893 Taipei CNA in English 0817 GMT 15 Mar 93

[Text] Kaohsiung, March 15 (CNA)—A Kaohsiung-based fishing boat was fired upon Sunday [14 March] by a mainland iron-hulled vessel off Ryukyu, the Kaohsiung Fishermen's Association reported Sunday.

The association's radio station received an emergency signal issued by the "Chin Yuan Hsin" at about 1 p.m. [0400 GMT], saying that it was being chased and assaulted by a mainland iron-hulled vessel.

The 800-ton Kaohsiung boat sped away, and did not report any casualties or losses, the association said.

The "Chin Yuan Hsin," with a good haul of squid caught in the north Pacific earlier this month, is now sailing back home, the association added.

### Minister Reports U.S. Property Rights Demands

OW1303091693 Taipei CNA in English 0745 GMT 13 Mar 93

[Text] Taipei, March 13 (CNA)—The United States in the negotiations in Washington Friday threatened to impose retaliatory measures should the Republic of China [ROC] fail to sign a copyright agreement before April 15, Vice Economic Affairs Minister Yang Shih-chien said Friday.

The US side demanded that the copyright protection agreement Taipei reached with Washington last year be honored, and that the ROC come up with "sincere and feasible compliance" before the deadline, Yang told the press.

The American negotiators, headed by Assistant US Trade Representative [USTR] Robert Cassidy, noted that the USTR would like to work out solutions with the ROC before mid-April under the principle of "no new negotiations" and "no change to the substance of the agreement," Yang said.

The US set the deadline on the fourth day of negotiations, which opened on March 9 (Taipei time).

Delegations from the two countries came to a tentative agreement on computer inspection and retroactive protection of medicines and agricultural chemicals when they completed the first phase of discussions on March 11 (Taipei time).

The negotiations, however, hit a deadlock immediately after touching upon the copyright agreement.

At the meeting the US expressed serious concern over the ROC legislature's reserved endorsement of the pact.

Sheu Ke-sheng, ROC chief negotiator and concurrently vice economics minister had tried to explain the legislature's stance and stressed that the legislative endorsement could hardly be altered now.

Sheu's explanation was rejected. The American negotiators insisted that the ROC live up to its previous promise whatever its reasons. As to the eight controversial articles shelved by the ROC Legislative Yuan, the US side emphasized that it was an internal problem that should be tackled by the ROC administrative and legislative branches themselves.

The two sides agreed to continue discussing the touchy issue Saturday.

Friday's negotiations also covered ROC cable TV law, still pending the legislative approval and another major concern of the Clinton administration. The American negotiators expressed disappointment over Taipei's failure to crack down on underground cable TV networks which the US said have infringed upon American intellectual property rights by illegally showing US copyrighted films.

In Taipei, the Economics Ministry has proposed that the ruling Kuomintang mobilize its legislators in a bid to break the deadlock, reliable sources disclosed.

### Ministers To Discuss U.S.

OW1503090293 Taipei CNA in English 0823 GMT 15 Mar 93

[Text] Taipei, March 15 (CNA)—Vice Economic Affairs Minister Yang Shih-chien said over the weekend that the administrative branch will hold a supraministerial meeting soon to tackle the crisis of possible U.S. retaliation.

Yang made the remarks after Taipei and Washington on Saturday completed five days of negotiations on intellectual property rights protection.

The U.S. delegation demanded in the negotiations in Washington that the Republic of China [ROC] resolve the disputed areas in the intellectual property rights talks before April 15, or face retaliation.

The focal point of disagreement is the ROC-US copyright agreement Taipei reached with Washington last year. The ROC Legislative Yuan in endorsing the pact reserved eight controversial articles strongly called for by the Clinton administration.

Yang promised to push through the review of the eight articles on the legislative floor, and said the United States would be kept informed on the progress of the task.

For now, legislators of the ruling Kuomintang and the Democratic Progressive Party have no plans for a bipartisan solution to the crisis.

Yang ruled out the possibility of tit-for-tat countermeasures as proposed by some should the Clinton administration place the ROC on its priority list.

He stressed that retaliating back and forth is not the right way to solve the disputes. Besides, the United States

remains Taiwan's largest export market, and the ROC could suffer a bigger loss than the U.S. if a trade war were to occur, he warned.

The two countries reached a tentative agreement on the inspection of computer software and the retroactive protection of medicines and agricultural chemicals.

## Hong Kong

### Patten Threatens Reforms If China Will Not Talk

PM1203140293 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Mar 93 p 14

[Hugo Gurdon report: "Patten Sets Deadline for Democracy Negotiations"]

[Text] Hong Kong—Hong Kong's Governor, Mr Chris Patten, has told Beijing he will press ahead with his democratic reform plans today unless the Chinese agree to unconditional talks about the colony's political future.

The ultimatum was sent last night after Government House had studied a fresh communique from Beijing yesterday on the question of resuming negotiations.

Sino-British relations have now moved to the brink of a precipice.

If Beijing does not meet today's 3pm deadline, and Mr Patten does not flinch, the resulting row could last until Britain hands over the territory in 1997.

Mr Patten's threat is to publish the draft laws in the Hong Kong Government's official Gazette, a move which would bypass China and Britain by sending the measures for debate in the colony's Legislative Council.

The Governor is due to address the Legislative Council at 3pm to tell members either that Beijing has agreed to talks, or that he intends to publish. It is understood that two versions of the Gazette are ready, one containing the controversial reforms and the other excluding them.

The official publication of the Bill incorporating Mr Patten's plans to widen the franchise in Hong Kong for the 1995 local elections has already been put off four times, to give China time to agree to negotiations. The delay has annoyed liberal legislators but pleased conservatives.

Yesterday, Mr Martin Lee, leader of the biggest pro-democracy party and hitherto a Patten supporter, said the Chinese were "leading the Governor by the nose".

China's scope for open retaliation against Hong Kong may be limited by its eagerness for Beijing to host the 2000 Olympics, and its dread of provoking the new US administration into imposing trade sanctions.

But Beijing has not dropped its threat to set up a government-in-waiting and break all commercial contracts once it takes over.

Mr Patten was to have announced yesterday that he was forging ahead with reform.

But at 2.15pm, a message came from the British Embassy in Beijing saying a communique about talks had been received from Chinese negotiators.

It appears that the Chinese missive softened some previous hardline demands, but still contained preconditions which Mr Patten says are unacceptable.

Beijing has demanded that Hong Kong officials must be excluded from Britain's negotiating team, and insists any agreement must be imposed on the colony without local politicians' approval.

Even if—and Mr Patten says it is a big if—Britain and China do eventually negotiate, agreement will be difficult. Britain's reputation demands on not betraying Hong Kong, and the Governor refuses to countenance any deal which is not "open, fair and acceptable" to the six million inhabitants.

Rumours that Mr Patten planned to publish his reforms pushed the Hong Kong stock market 188 points lower yesterday, before China's communique restored some confidence.

### Official on Patten's Decision To Publish Plan

OW1203151193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Hong Kong, March 12 (XINHUA)—Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten's decision to gazette his political package was criticized here today.

Zheng Guoxiong, deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said this shortly after Patten told the Legislative Council of his decision and insisted that his officials be on the British team for talks.

Zheng said the move by the British side would by no means be acceptable to the Chinese side, but only shows their lack of sincerity for talks.

They deliberately break up the talks, make lose the basis of the talks, he said, adding "this means no talks would go on."

He said that this situation is created by the British side and they should thus take responsibility of all serious consequences thereafter.

Zheng said the British side, on the one hand, wants to negotiate with the Chinese side. But on the other hand, before the official talks start, Patten declared to gazette his package which violates the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law of Hong Kong and the understandings reached between the two countries.

He stated that the Chinese leaders have time and again expressed their principled stand that Patten's bills have seriously harassed the cooperation between the two countries.

For the two sides to resume their cooperation on the joint declaration, Zheng said, the British side should abandon Patten's package and the talks could only be proceeded between the Chinese and British Governments, but no third party.

When Patten put forward his package last October, it indicated that a local authority intends to overthrow an international agreement reached between two sovereign states and thus causes serious problems for credibility of the British diplomatic policy, Zheng said.

Under such circumstances, he went on, the credibility should be restored through negotiations between the two countries and the Hong Kong British authority has no right to be on the British official team for talks.

And it is not permitted that a local government could break away from the agreement between two sovereign states, Zheng added.

### Foreign Ministry Spokesman on 'Draft Legislation'

OW1203194493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)—In connection with the British authorities in Hong Kong gazetted draft legislation on arrangements for a 1994/95 election in Hong Kong, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued the following statement:

On 12 March, the British authorities in Hong Kong officially gazetted draft legislation on arrangements for a 1994/95 election based on Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten's constitutional package. This is another serious step the British side has taken in a deliberate attempt to violate the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of convergence with the Basic Law, as well as other relevant agreements and understandings that China and Britain have reached. The Chinese side is shocked by this.

Since Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten put forward his constitutional package in his policy address on 7 October last year, the Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out in explicit terms that the British side has, without prior consultations with the Chinese side, let the Hong Kong governor unilaterally make public his plan concerning major changes to the existing political structure in Hong Kong. This very move by the British side and the contents of the constitutional package have seriously violated the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of convergence with the Basic Law, and the relevant agreements and understandings already reached between China and Britain, thereby seriously undermining the basis for consultations and cooperation between China and Britain. What is at issue concerning this plan is not whether Hong Kong should have democracy, but whether international commitments are to be honored. Proceeding from the overall interest of maintaining prosperity and stability in Hong Kong, the Chinese side has all along urged the British side to give up Chris Patten's plan and return to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of convergence with the Basic Law, and the relevant agreements and understandings reached between China and Britain. The Chinese side also has urged the British side to resume its consultations and cooperation with China to ensure the smooth transition

and transfer of government in Hong Kong. In statements or speeches over the past several months, people from various circles in Hong Kong have strongly criticized the governor's plan because it disregards the principle of convergence and the will and aspirations of the Hong Kong people, and because it creates division and confusion in Hong Kong that will adversely affect its stability and prosperity. They have demanded that the Hong Kong governor retract his plan and resume consultations and cooperation with the Chinese side.

Against this background, Britain recently formally expressed its willingness to hold talks with the Chinese side through diplomatic channels on the 1994/95 election arrangements in Hong Kong, to which the Chinese side gave a positive response. Then the two sides started consultations to prepare for the talks. The Chinese side has made great efforts to enable the talks to start as soon as possible, proposing that the talks be held between government representatives of the two countries, each assisted by several advisers or experts. Nevertheless, the British side has time and again raised unreasonable demands and tried to pressure China by threatening to publish the constitutional package, which violates the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of convergence with the Basic Law, and the relevant agreements and understandings between China and Britain. The Chinese side has repeatedly emphasized that the implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the settlement of major problems concerning Hong Kong are matters for the Chinese and British Governments. All previous Sino-British negotiations on the issue of Hong Kong were conducted between government representatives of the two countries. During the course of the consultations, the Chinese side concurred that officials of the Hong Kong authorities might assist the British Government representative in his work as advisers or experts. This shows the Chinese side's sincerity. The Chinese side has also repeatedly emphasized that, if the so-called "constitutional package" of the Hong Kong governor—which violates the Joint Declaration, the principle of convergence with the Basic Law, and the relevant agreements and understandings between China and Britain—is gazetted and submitted to the Legislative Council for deliberation in the form of draft legislation before the two sides reach an agreement, this will only place obstacles before the talks. This position of the Chinese side is entirely fair and reasonable.

Nevertheless, out of its ulterior motives, the British side, disregarding the Chinese side's solemn and just stand before the talks have even started, has gone so far as to gazette the constitutional package in the form of draft legislation proposed by the governor of Hong Kong, which violates the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of convergence with the Basic Law, and the relevant agreement and understanding reached between China and Britain. Moreover, the British side intends to submit the draft legislation to the Legislative Council for deliberation in order to engender a fait accompli to compel the Chinese side to acquiesce. This is totally

objectionable to the Chinese side and runs against the will of the Hong Kong people. The Chinese side must solemnly point out that the action taken by the British side proves not only that it is insincere about the talks, but it also is deliberately undermining the talks so that they can not continue. The British side must bear responsibility for all the serious consequences arising from this.

#### **Officials Accuse Patten of Disrupting Talks**

*HK1303044293 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese*  
*13 Mar 93 p 1*

[Report: Zheng Guoxiong and Zhang Junsheng Denounce Britain for Deliberately Disrupting the Talks, Say the British Side Should Bear the Serious Consequences"]

[Text] In answer to reporters' questions on 12 March, Zheng Guoxiong and Zhang Junsheng, deputy directors of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA news agency, pointed out: Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten has issued a statement, gazetting his "three violations" "constitutional reform package in the form of legislation. This move proves that the British side does not have any sincerity in the talks and is deliberately disrupting the talks so as to deprive the talks of their basis. The British side must bear historical responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom.

Zheng Guoxiong and Zhang Junsheng made the remarks when attending a cocktail party held by TA KUNG PAO to mark the 91st anniversary of its publication and the 45th anniversary of its republication in Hong Kong.

Zheng principally dealt with two points. First, the Chinese Government and leaders have affirmed China's principled stand on many occasions, stating that the so-called constitutional reform package issued by Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten, which violates the Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the agreements reached between China and Britain, has undermined Sino-British cooperation. Now that the British side calls for talks, we hold that these talks should be held between the Chinese and British Governments and that no third party should meddle in this. As for how to deal with the issue of British Hong Kong Government officials joining in the relevant Sino-British talks, there have been differences between the Chinese and British sides. When Patten put forward his "three violations" constitutional reform package last October, it happened that a local government overturned the agreements reached between the governments of two sovereign states. This has brought about a serious issue of diplomatic faith. To restore this faith, the talks should be held between the Chinese and British Governments. The British Hong Kong Government has no right to join in the talks. Moreover, we will not allow a local government to jeopardize and violate the understanding and agreements reached between the governments of two sovereign states.

Second, while the British side calls for talks, even before the talks begin, Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten has gazetted, through legislative procedure and in the form of a law, his constitutional reform package which violates the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the understanding and agreements reached between China and Britain. Regarding this conduct, I would like to solemnly point out: This is absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese side. Such a practice on the British side proves that they do not have any sincerity in the talks. Such a practice has undermined the basis for the talks and means it will be impossible for China and Britain to hold talks under such circumstances. The emergence of this state of affairs was wholly started by the British side, which should bear all the serious consequences arising therefrom.

Zhang Junsheng pointed out: Hong Kong residents can see from what Mr. Chris Patten has said and done since he came to Hong Kong eight months ago and since he issued his policy address last October whether they are aimed at Sino-British cooperation and Hong Kong's smooth transition or at provoking Sino-British confrontation and disrupting Hong Kong's smooth transition.

Zhang said: "Yesterday people could see clearly what Patten has said and done in the past few months. China and Britain are having contacts and consultations at the diplomatic level on the resumption of Sino-British cooperation. However, in the course of such contacts and consultations, the British side has continuously made public the contents of the consultations in a bid to exert pressure. Yesterday Patten gazetted his 'three violations' package to show that he is bent on disrupting Sino-British cooperation."

Zhang stressed: "From this people can see that this serious historical responsibility should be borne by Mr. Patten. I also said a few days ago that those who undermine Sino-British cooperation and disrupt Sino-British consultations should bear historical responsibility. People see that Patten is now doing just that."

#### **Officials Rejects Hong Kong Participation**

*HK1403050093 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese*  
*14 Mar 93 p 2*

[Report: "XINHUA Hong Kong Branch Deputy Director Zheng Guoxiang Says Whether China and Britain Will Resume Talks Depends on the British Side's Attitude"]

[Text] Zheng Guoxiang, deputy director of XINHUA's Hong Kong branch, stressed on 13 March that Hong Kong Government officials cannot take part in the Sino-British talks because of legal principle. Moreover, Hong Kong Government representatives do not necessarily represent the views of the Hong Kong people. It is not scientific to equate Hong Kong Government officials with the Hong Kong people.

When Hong Kong delegates to the National People's Congress [NPC] left for Beijing yesterday to attend the sessions, Zheng Guoxiang went to the airport to see them off. When asked about the Hong Kong Government's gazetting of the constitutional package, he said that China and Britain had not started talks. Due to the action taken by the British side before the negotiations, it has become impossible for the two sides to continue the talks. Whether the two sides will resume negotiations depends on the attitude taken by the British side to clarify the situation and the measures adopted to resume consultations.

On the question of whether Hong Kong Government officials should take part in the Sino-British talks, Zheng stressed that they cannot do so due to legal principle, because the question of Hong Kong has always been discussed by the governments of China and Britain. It should be discussed by the governments of these two countries. We cannot discuss it with the Hong Kong Government. If Hong Kong Government officials were to take part in the talks, it would be tantamount to a "three-legged stool."

Zheng also emphasized that the Hong Kong Government does not necessarily represent the Hong Kong people or their views. The practice of equating Hong Kong Government officials with the Hong Kong people themselves is not scientific. The phrase Hong Kong people refers to the vast numbers of inhabitants, while the Hong Kong Government officials represent the Hong Kong Government and signify functions performed under British rule. Zheng said that the fact that Patten gazetted his constitutional package before the talks actually means that he has made this his precondition for the talks. EDITED

#### 'Sources' Outline Beijing Instructions

HK1403055693 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 14 Mar 93 p 5

["Special report" by staff reporter: "Beijing's Five-Point Instruction on Hong Kong Issue Rules Out Possibility for Compromise and Pledges To 'Set Up Another Kitchen'"]

[Text] According to sources, yesterday morning, 13 March, the relevant authorities in Beijing briefed some senior cadres about the latest developments in Hong Kong's political situation and China's position and attitude toward the Sino-British dispute. Reportedly, the top authorities in Beijing pointed out that if the British Hong Kong Government "clings to its perverse act of 'three violations,'" the Chinese side will definitely set up "another kitchen" and will still adhere to "one country, two systems." At the same time, the Chinese side will continue to send people to contact the British side and make last-minute efforts to solve the dispute through consultations.

Reportedly, the relevant central department in Beijing yesterday morning briefed the officials concerned about the latest developments in the dispute over Hong Kong's

political structure, that is, the Hong Kong governor's decision to gazette the constitutional reform package on Friday 12 March without regard to the Chinese side's opposition. At the same time, the top authorities's attitude and instruction were also relayed. That included five points:

First, the briefing said that the British side is not allowed to bring Hong Kong Government officials into the talks between the two countries, and Hong Kong Government personnel can only attend the talks as advisers or assistants and cannot attend the talks in the capacity of official representatives. That would create a fait accompli of "tripartite talks." The opinions of the Hong Kong people have been included in the Basic Law, and the Chinese side has given consideration to their interest. The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group is a liaison organ, and Hong Kong Government personnel also join the liaison group as assistants.

Second, in order to demonstrate the Chinese side's sincerity to the maximum, the Chinese side plans to contact the British side in the near future but they will not send a delegation to the talks. The result of this diplomatic contact will show whether the British Hong Kong authorities really are sincere.

Third, the briefing explained the functions of the Hong Kong Legislative Council and stressed that if Patten makes the Legislative Council approve his constitutional package while talks are going on between China and Britain, this would mean that he places the Legislative Council above the Basic Law and is using the Legislative Council to negate the Basic Law. If the Legislative Council passes Patten's constitutional package, China will never recognize it. At present, China does not have any illusions about the British Hong Kong authorities.

Fourth, the Chinese side will announce the plan to set up "another kitchen" in due course, and the plan will include the economic arena. This is because, as Patten does not follow the Basic Law, the Chinese side can only cast aside what he did and start all over and China will do this resolutely without making any concessions. At the same time, China will make the Hong Kong people realize that Patten is damaging Hong Kong's prosperity.

Fifth, even when building "another kitchen," China will still explicitly and invariably follow the principle of "one country, two systems." Otherwise, Hong Kong may fall into major chaos, and this would be unfavorable to China.

The internal briefing also mentioned that RENMIN RIBAO, the CPC Central Committee organ, would carry a strongly worded "commentator's article" today to once again express the Chinese side's position. The briefing also said that, at the present stage, the public opinion offensive on this issue must not "cool down" and the issue raised again and again, and broader publicity should be undertaken so that "the people throughout the country will know the truth and make the necessary mental preparation."

**Patten Interviewed on PRC Reaction to Reform**

HK1403071693 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY  
MORNING POST in English 14 Mar 93 p 9

[Report on an interview with Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten by political editor Danny Gittings and Candy Wong at Government House on 13 March]

[Text] The gleaming white Toyota Crowns and Jaguar limousines that are the hallmarks of rank within the Hong Kong civil service lined the driveway of Government House early yesterday as Mr Chris Patten and his top aides pondered the aftermath of his decision to gazette his political reforms. Among those at the 8.30 am meeting—informally known as “morning prayers”—were the duo whose status in the British negotiating team was the stumbling block on which the hope of talks has so far foundered: Secretary for Constitutional Affairs Mr Michael Sze Cho-cheung, and his deputy, Mr Peter Lai Hing-ling.

The Governor's advisers noted two deputy directors of the local branch of the New China News Agency [XINHUA] (NCNA)—Mr Zheng Guoxing and Mr Zhang Junsheng—had made hard-line remarks on how there could now be no chance of talks. But more attention was devoted to a Chinese Foreign Ministry statement that had been put out at 1.26 am. It may have seemed, on first sight, equally categorical. But the sinologists were quick to point out the Chinese text—which would have been the version drafted in the foreign ministry—was less definitive, referring to talks now being “very difficult” rather than out of the question.

Later, sitting with one suede-shod foot languidly dangling over the arm of an easy chair in his study upstairs, Mr Patten made much of these differences and of how they rekindled hopes talks might, after all, still be possible. “I’ve observed the statement from the Chinese Foreign Ministry and I’ve observed statements from the NCNA with rather a difference in tone as well as content,” he said. “It’s not for the first time...there are speeches being made this weekend, let’s see what happens.”

He showed scant sign of a man expecting a weekend onslaught of invective to leave him defensive and reeling. Instead, dressed in his Saturday blazer, he launched with some degree of relish into a thinly veiled attack on local NCNA chief Mr Zhou Nan and his underlings. “The NCNA here make their position all too plain: Hong Kong people have no right to be in talks,” Mr Patten said. “It’s very curious for a number of reasons...the JLG has Hong Kong Government officials as members of the British team. So if it’s all right in the JLG, why isn’t it all right in talks in Beijing, and what does that say about sincerity?”

It was his standard line practised in Legco on Friday, and honed throughout the interviews in the hours that followed. It is his main line of attack—and one geared to appeal to Hong Kong people. “If, after 1997, we’re to see

Hong Kong people running Hong Kong, why aren’t Hong Kong people allowed to be part of a British team talking about the future of Hong Kong before 1997?” he said with extra emphasis.

Mr Patten is clearly determined attack is the best form of defence. And yesterday morning, he was training his guns on the hardliners of Happy Valley. “I think it’s difficult for this or any previous Governor of Hong Kong to comment about those who represent China and Chinese interests in particular jobs, and I don’t want to sound as if I’m rather going beyond my brief,” he said. You knew he was going to do both, and you were not in the least bit disappointed.

“But it’s observantly the case that some people more clearly believe in co-operation than others and some seem more clearly to believe in struggle than others, and some seem to find the language of the Cultural Revolution comes rather readily to their lips.” But he said, lest anyone doubt his sincerity: “If the Chinese Foreign Ministry statement is China’s position rather than what the NCNA have been saying, and if they’re trying to keep doors and windows open, I hope one or two doves will fly out...”

Mr Patten was aware on Friday, and clearly remains well aware that, should China decide his action is the final rupture in relations that could have led to negotiations, he will be back to facing the campaign of rhetoric and claims that he is paralysing the running of Hong Kong. He insists it is not true, and that projects like the airport will not be forced on to the shelf. Either way, it is an argument that he—like China—twists to show the other side cares little for the welfare of Hong Kong people.

“We have no difficulty in proceeding as rapidly as possible on any of those matters,” he said. “If the argument you are putting is that China will try to hamper developments in Hong Kong, to hit the future living standards of the SAR (Special Administrative Region) because of disagreements over political issues then that’s a matter for Chinese officials.

“I don’t find very seductive the argument that convergence and a smooth transition must be based on the most pessimistic assumptions about what China may do after 1997. We can only attempt to act in the spirit of the Joint Declaration.

“Nobody, I think, has yet established that what we’re proposing is other than in keeping with the Basic Law. There’s been an awful lot of energy expended in trying to prove the contrary, but the only breaches of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law identified unequivocally are those which the Bar Council has identified—and they weren’t breaches by the Hong Kong Government or the British Government.”

China’s threat that everything Mr Patten does will be undone in 1997, however, meets a rallying call to arms rather than a practical rebuttal. It is, when all is said and done, a weak link and an attack line that hits home with

many in Hong Kong's business community. "That is a counsel of despair; it's an argument for not doing anything one believes is right between now and 1997," he said. "If the argument is you must not take measures you believe to be in the interests of Hong Kong because China might turn them around after 1997, then I don't think it forms a very good basis for trying to safeguard the principles of the Joint Declaration."

And he partially endorsed an analogy with the plight of dissidents in Eastern Europe before the collapse of communism—hardly calculated to appease the Chinese leadership. "A newspaper the other day drew what I thought was a slightly far-fetched comparison, but it's one which I think has a certain validity: when in Eastern Europe some people said to dissidents, 'what's the point...why bother, go along with whatever the system requires', people didn't think much of that," the Governor said.

But he predicted the public would continue to support him because he had their interests at heart. "I think that people want a government which is prepared to stand up for the interests of Hong Kong, and I think people recognise that if we don't do that before 1997, there's not much chance of doing that after 1997."

"What is quite interesting is that, despite the huge quantity of rhetorical abuse, entirely devoid of any positive proposals whatsoever, that has been hurled at Hong Kong over the past few months, opinion and support has been pretty solid," Mr Patten said.

"It's not at the vast levels it was at immediately after my speech last October, but it has stayed pretty high. That must be a disappointment to those who have been throwing the adjectives around, even if for others it confirms a belief that rational discussion is more sensible than a barrage."

"What I've done since last October is to go on explaining as calmly as possible that our objective is to have clean and fair elections in 1995...and that clean elections are one of the links in the way of life in Hong Kong, and the links between the rule of law and Hong Kong's prosperity. I'll go on saying all that, but I won't be trying to compete with (the newspaper) Wen Wei Po."

If he was to be attacked, the Governor insisted, it should be by liberals like Mr Martin Lee Chuming and Ms Emily Lau Waihing, for delaying so long before gazetting the bill. "I think that if we can be criticised it would be fairer to criticise us for waiting too long rather than plunging ahead impatiently. But I thought, and the Executive Council thought, that we should stretch the elastic as far as we possibly could...if we were going to be accused of making mistakes, it would be right to topple over on the side of waiting and delay rather than going ahead," he said.

"I think the credibility of the Government would have been affected if we had delayed and gone on delaying indefinitely without being able to lay out to the people

the prospect of making progress. I mean that was one of the decisive factors yesterday."

And Mr Patten had little time for his detractors on the other side. Indeed, he all but called Co-operative Resources Centre convener Mr Allen Lee Peng-fei a chameleon for allegedly shifting stance during the past week. "I was a little surprised by one or two people who appeared to change their minds rather substantially," the Governor said. "I heard Mr Lee on the air this (Saturday) morning and I heard Mr Lee on Thursday, and he sounded a bit different."

Having gazetted, the Governor—despite his professed enthusiasm for talks—appears unenthusiastic about the idea of further diplomatic contacts. Noting that Foreign Office Minister for Hong Kong Mr Alastair Goodlad had briefed Chinese Ambassador to London Mr Ma Yuzhen on Friday night, Mr Patten suggested the ball was firmly in Beijing's court. "After my statement in the Legislative Council, Alastair Goodlad asked Ambassador Ma to come and see him and explained to Ambassador Ma the decision that I had taken, and said we are still happy for talks at any time—and so I imagine the Chinese may want to react to that," he said.

"I think that one should expect the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office to know the difference between gazetting and introduction of legislation, and if they want at any time to come back to the table to talk about talks...fine, let's hear from them."

And, as Mr Patten disappeared through the door of his study to greet a coach-load of handicapped visitors touring Government House, the impression was of a Governor almost relishing being able to turn his back on the diplomacy he is somewhat ill at ease with, and return to what he does best—jousting verbally and intellectually to win his points.

### Patten Still Sees 'Hope' for Talks

HK1403031093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 14 Mar 93 pp 1, 2

[Report by SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST political staff]

[Text] Governor Mr Chris Patten said yesterday there was still hope for talks with Beijing on political reform, amid growing signs of a softer stance from China on the issue. Mr Patten indicated he would not put his electoral bill before the Legislative Council for at least 10 more days, in a move that will give time for fresh efforts to reopen negotiations. And a Sunday Morning Post poll revealed Hong Kong people wanted the Governor to give way on the main sticking point stopping Sino-British discussions from resuming.

The Governor's comments came as a Chinese Foreign Ministry statement left the door open to further talks, although it said the gazetting of the Governor's blueprint

made this "very difficult". Two local New China News Agency (NCNA) deputy directors, who on Friday warned negotiations were out of the question, also adopted a more conciliatory stance yesterday. And, in Beijing, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Wu Jianmin promised China would clarify its position on the issue soon.

The Governor said Beijing's latest statement suggested talks were still possible, but that the Chinese leadership was divided on the issue, with Hong Kong-based officials taking a more hardline stance. "If the Chinese Foreign Ministry statement is China's position, rather than what the NCNA have been saying, and if they're trying to keep doors and windows open, I hope one or two doves will fly out," he said. Mr Patten indicated he was unlikely to put the bill before Legco this week. It is something that would require a special session, since it cannot be raised during this Wednesday's Budget debate. "I haven't considered a special session," he said.

The earliest the legislation can be presented will be on Wednesday, March 24, although even that would be unusual because councillors will be sitting in a session only meant for scrutinising Budget estimates.

United Democrats chairman Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming warned if the Governor failed to call a special session, the bill might be delayed for another six weeks, until the next regular Legco sitting on April 21. However Co-operative Resources Centre convener Mr Allen Lee Peng-fei warned any such move would kill all chance of negotiations. "That would put the nail in the coffin and I would advise people to fasten their seat-belts," he said.

Fifty-one percent of those polled on Friday night, hours after the gazetting of the legislation, said the Governor should agree to China's conditions on Hong Kong officials attending the talks, if that would allow them to go ahead. Twenty-one percent disagreed, and 28 percent were unsure, in a telephone poll of 454 people, conducted by Hong Kong Polling and Business Research. China insists Hong Kong officials should not be allowed to take part as full members of the British negotiating team.

Mr Patten's image was also seen to have suffered, with 29 percent saying their confidence in him as Governor had fallen over the last month, while 13 percent said it had risen, and 52 percent said it was unchanged. But there was strong support for the bill's gazetting, with 41 percent in favour, and 22 percent against, while 37 percent were unsure. And 42 percent said Britain had shown the greatest sincerity in trying to restart talks, while only 14 percent believed it was Beijing, and 24 percent said both sides were equally earnest. Twenty-two percent believed Beijing was most to blame for the breakdown of talks, while 18 percent said London was primarily at fault, and 51 percent believed both were equally to blame.

China's hints yesterday that negotiations were still possible were mixed with continuing harsh attacks on Friday's announcement. The Foreign Ministry statement warned the move "would only place obstacles to the talks", with its English-language version warning that it might now be "impossible for the consultation to go on". However, the original Chinese-language text was less definitive, and Mr Patten gathered his top aides at Government House to assess its exact wording.

NCNA deputy director Mr Zheng Guoxiong said the prospects for negotiations now hinged on the attitude of the British Government. Fellow deputy director Mr Zhang Junsheng said London must drop its stance on the presence of Hong Kong officials. "To resume talks, the British Government have to solve its problem of international creditability, [as published]" he said.

In Beijing, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office deputy director Mr Cheng Ziyang refused to say if negotiations were still possible, but joined the string of condemnations of Mr Patten's action. "We feel very shocked; this move shows the British side has no sincerity," he said.

However, British Ambassador to Beijing Sir Robin McLaren said the responses had been disproportionate. "That is simply and very much an over-reaction," he said. "As far as we are concerned, there is no reason why it (gazetting of the bills) needs or should be an obstacle for talks. We shall regret it if the Chinese side do regard it as an obstacle." And Mr Patten challenged his critics to say what he had done wrong. "I think that those who think we shouldn't have gazetted it yesterday should tell us what is actually wrong."

#### State Council Official Blames Patten

HK1403051093 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
14 Mar 93 p 2

[Report: "Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office Deputy Director Chen Ziyang Says Patten's Action Indicates Lack of Sincerity for Negotiations"]

[Text] Chen Ziyang, deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, announced in Beijing yesterday that Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten has gazetted his constitutional package, terming it a move which indicates that the British side has no sincerity in holding talks with their Chinese counterparts.

Chen did not comment on whether China and Britain would once again resume talks following the Hong Kong Government's gazetting of the constitutional package. But he pointed out: It is quite clear which side should be responsible for bringing Sino-British ties into such a predicament.

Chen said that good progress was made recently by China and Britain in resuming talks and consultations; however, he added that he was shocked by the Hong

Kong Government's sudden gazettal of the constitutional package, a move which indicates that the British side has no sincerity.

Chen continued that the Chinese side has made the utmost efforts to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. China will continue to abide by the agreements laid down in the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law.

### Reportage on Group of 7 Preparatory Meeting

#### Russian Deputy Premier Arrives

HK1403040593 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD in English 14 Mar 93 p 5

[Report by Derek Johnson]

[Text] Russian Deputy Premier Boris Fyodorov meets G-7 officials in Hong Kong this morning as his country teeters on the brink of political crisis. Fyodorov, who arrived in the territory yesterday, will brief the G-7 "sherpas"—senior officers from the world's leading trading nations—on Russia's economy and the progress of its political and economic reforms. Beleaguered Russian leader Boris Yeltsin is now more isolated than ever in his power struggle with parliament.

The deputy premier will meet the G-7 officials at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel in Central, where the group has been behind closed doors preparing the ground work for July's economic summit in Tokyo. Members were expected to discuss proposals put forward by United States President Bill Clinton and French President Francois Mitterand for increased support for Yeltsin.

The invitation to Fyodorov constituted a response from Japan and other G-7 members to the rapidly changing situation in Russia, diplomats said. Sherpa meetings are held three or four times in advance of a G-7 summit.

#### Meets 'Sherpas' at Meeting

HK1403042593 Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT 14 March 93

[Text] Hong Kong, March 14 (AFP)—Senior officials of the world's richest nations convened Sunday [14 March] with Russian Deputy Premier Boris Fyodorov to discuss the unfolding political and economic crisis in his country. The meeting, which followed initial contacts Saturday after Fyodorov flew in from Moscow, was to be followed by a joint press conference by the Russian envoy and Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura.

It came at the end of a weekend conclave of "sherpas" representing the leaders of the Group of Seven (G7) nations—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. They had gathered here to prepare for the July 7-9 G7 economic summit in Tokyo,

but their deliberations took on added importance as President Boris Yeltsin lost ground in his power struggle with hardliners in Moscow.

Western officials said the Hong Kong meeting would likely issue a statement of support for Yeltsin and his sweeping reforms, but stop short of announcing a new package of badly needed aid for Russia's faltering economy. However, the officials have been working on speeding up a process for future aid for Russia which, according to one sherpa, should come out of a subsequent meeting. Sources added that a meeting of G7 foreign and finance ministers would be called shortly, after France and the United States last week called for a special G7 summit to review the crisis in Russia.

#### Group Supports Russian Reform

HK1403083593 Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT 14 March 93

[By Robert MacPherson]

[Text] Hong Kong, March 14 (AFP)—Foreign and finance ministers of the Group of Seven industrialized nations are likely to meet in April to discuss more aid to Russia, after G7 officials reaffirmed support Sunday for President Boris Yeltsin's troubled reform program. The ministers' meeting could take place either in mid-April or immediately before summit talks between Yeltsin and U.S. President Bill Clinton in Vancouver, Canada, set for April 3-4, a Western official said.

The idea came out of a weekend conclave of "sherpas," senior officials charged with preparing the annual G7 economic summit in Tokyo on July 7-9, and is subject to approval by each G7 government. "Not everything is fully agreed to yet," the Western official said, requesting anonymity. In particular, he indicated that Japan still had reservations about such a conference.

The secretive sherpas met for three hours Sunday with Russian Deputy Premier Boris Fyodorov, who flew into Hong Kong on Saturday to brief them on the unfolding political and economic crisis in Russia, including Yeltsin's power struggle with the hardline Congress of People's Deputies. Later, their chairman, Japan's Koichiro Matsuura, said the G7—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States—still stood four-square behind Yeltsin's market-oriented reforms, even as his power struggle with hardliners in Moscow continued.

"We have reaffirmed ... the determination of our leaders to support Russia's reform process in this critical phase, on the basis of the program the leaders adopted at the Munich summit last year," Matsuura told a press conference, with Fyodorov standing by his side. "The G7 will continue to intensify discussion and deliberation on complete ways and means to support Russia's economic effort," added Matsuura, a Japanese deputy foreign minister.

Fyodorov, who is responsible for promoting economic reforms, said he was "quite satisfied" with his talks in Hong Kong, although—as expected—no new financial aid package was announced. The issue, he said, was not how much money Russia would like—it got 20.8 billion dollars from the industrialized world last year—but how fresh cash would be managed. "For us, the amount at this stage is not so important. We are not asking for a substantial amount," he said. "What is important is that financial aid is well packaged, well planned, and that it's visible so people can tell that these contributions will help. That's most important—how to make it work, how to make it really practical."

Fyodorov, who was to fly back to Moscow later Sunday, also played down the sense of crisis in his homeland. "There is no reason for feeling that everything is falling apart," he said. "It's not the case. The government is fulfilling its function and continuing to work."

Standing in the way of more aid for Russia are a foreign debt of 70 billion to 80 billion U.S. dollars, a lack of progress in relations between Moscow and international lending institutions, and a need for assurances that G7 aid will be put to good use efficiently.

G7 sherpas' meetings take place four to six times prior to a summit, and normally go unnoticed. But the Hong Kong conclave, which included deputy finance ministers, took on sudden importance after France and the United States proposed a special G7 leaders' summit to discuss Russia, and after Fyodorov was invited to attend. Tokyo, for its part, is wary of extending more help until it resolves a territorial dispute with Moscow over four small islands off the northeast tip of Japan which were occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

#### Official Stresses Economic Ties With PRC

HK1203155593 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1455 GMT 12 Mar 93

[By correspondent Duo Duo]

[Text] Guangzhou, 12 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Chen Zuor, department head of the State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, reiterated here today the Chinese Government's position: Any

attempt to make Hong Kong a tool with which to work against China is not in Hong Kong's interests and has evil intentions.

Chen Zuor made the statement when charting Hong Kong's future development in an address titled "Interior China Marching With Hong Kong Toward the Year 2000," which he delivered at an international symposium here attended by over 100 industrialists and businessmen from over 20 countries.

In his address, he pointed out that Hong Kong's future is above all closely tied with China's development prospects. As the Asian power with the greatest development potential, China will definitely be playing an increasingly important role in the global economy. The economic functions Hong Kong performs for interior China cannot possibly be replaced, whether before or after 1997. This is determined by the basic national policy of "one country, two systems" as well as by the reality that Hong Kong is, in more than one sense, an international center as a result of decades of development. It is due to China's resolute pursuit of socialism with Chinese characteristics that capitalist Hong Kong can better play the role of a bridge for, and window on, China's exchanges with the world.

He stated that practice has proven that, in marching toward the year 2000, interior China will need a prosperous and stable Hong Kong, as much as—if not more—Hong Kong needs a prosperous and thriving China. The Chinese Government has from beginning to end been able to stand on a strategic plane and take a long-term view and a positive attitude toward Hong Kong's economic development.

Chen Zuor stressed that, whether before or after 1997, Chinese economic and trade organizations based in Hong Kong will participate in Hong Kong's operations and competition according to its rules of the game and on an equal basis with local and international businesses. All economic and trade activities of organizations financed with Chinese capital are aimed at "two services," namely rendering service for the interior's modernization as well as for Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. They should not, and will not, have any privileges. Of course, as Hong Kong's economy develops, Hong Kong-based Chinese-capital concerns will also develop. But they will not keep expanding indefinitely, much less will they—or can they—replace local or international capital.

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